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## PRESIDENT WILSON ORDERS SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION

Financial Emergencies of the Railroad Administration and Various Bureaux Said to Have Advanced the Date to May 19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Sixty-Sixth Congress will convene in extraordinary session on Monday, May 19. President Wilson cabled instructions from Paris early yesterday asking his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, to issue the formal call. Although it was known that the call would come within a few days, the early date fixed caused a distinct surprise in congressional circles, as the Republican majority had been inclined to believe that the President would postpone the date of meeting until he himself should be here to address a joint session. Several of the departments were faced with a financial deficit which threatened to become extremely embarrassing, and it is believed that some of the departmental heads urged the President to call Congress into session as soon as possible.

### Official Proclamation

The President's proclamation, issued in his name by Mr. Tumulty, was as follows: "Whereas, Public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 19th day of May, 1919, to receive such communications as may be made by the executive; "Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol, in the District of Columbia, on the 19th day of May, 1919, at 12 o'clock, noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America, the 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and forty-third.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON.  
"By the President:  
"ROBERT LANSING,  
"Secretary of State."

### Program Outlined

The legislative program for the opening of the special session of the new Congress was mapped out by Republican leaders of both Houses immediately after they received official notification of the call. The treaty of peace, embodying the League of Nations proposal, will occupy the Senate while the House whips into shape the appropriation bills that must be passed before July 1, and legislation for the solution of the wire, railroad, shipping and taxation problems, as well as special measures, like the suffrage amendment and the prohibition enforcement code.

The Senate leaders reached an agreement to postpone any partisan consideration of the League of Nations and the treaty of peace until after the Senate is organized. The Foreign Relations Committee will take up the treaty for consideration as soon as it is organized, and then, if differences occur among the Republicans on the committee, a special conference of all Republican senators to decide upon a party policy toward the treaty and league will be called after the opening. In issuing the call for an extra session, President Wilson gave no intimation as to his reasons for changing his original program about the date. When he left for Paris the last time, he announced that under no circumstances would he call Congress into session until after he returned, which he said would be about June 1. Although no announcement was made at the White House as to the date of the President's return, it was said he would not be here for the opening session. It is expected the President will remain in France until the Germans have signed the treaty.

### Appropriations Urged

In calling Congress into session earlier than he planned, President Wilson, it is intimated, was guided by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, who urged upon the President the imperative necessity of congressional relief for the railroads and of providing money for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, which has been almost without funds with which to operate since its appropriation was stopped during the Republican filibuster in the closing days of the last Congress.

The Republican leaders of the Senate and House declared that they are prepared to start work on the important legislation, including the \$3,500,000,000 in supply bills that must be passed before July 1. Calls for the convening of the Republicans of the two Houses to complete the new organization were sent out by the party leaders yesterday.

Henry Cabot Lodge, leader of the Senate Republicans and Charles Curtis, Republican whip, wired to all of the Republican senators, reminding them that the Republicans control the Senate by only two votes, and pointing out the necessity for their attendance at the opening of the session if the Republicans are to organize the upper

house, and calling a conference of the Republican senators for May 14. The message follows:

"The President has issued a proclamation calling Congress on May 19. There will be a conference of Republican senators May 14 at 11 o'clock a. m. It is absolutely essential that, with our narrow majority, every Republican senator should be present at the session of the Senate on May 19. It is also of the utmost importance that you should be present at the Republican conference. We trust that you will not fail to be here on that day."

The conference will select a steering committee, which will recommend the legislative program; a patronage committee, and a committee on committees, which will organize the various standing committees of the Senate.

A president pro tempore of the Senate, the secretary of the Senate, and the sergeant-at-arms, will be elected.

## GERMAN CLAIM TO ENTER THE LEAGUE

Foreign Minister in Address at Presentation of Terms Says That Germany Will Not Admit Sole Guilt for the War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VERSAILLES, France (Wednesday).—In the course of the German reply following the presentation of the peace treaty this afternoon, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister, chairman of the German delegation, demanded Germany's admittance to the League of Nations, claiming that peace could not be otherwise guaranteed.

Speaking of the war's crimes, he said: "Hundreds of thousands of noncombatants who died in Germany were killed through the enforcement of the blockade by the Allies after they had won victory. Think thereof when there is talk with regard to guilt. The guilt of the war's participants can be established only by uninterested parties."

Citing the question of the 14 points, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau said: "You will find us willing to examine the treaty on this basis. We are willing to repair the damage done, especially in Belgium, and we want to show the world political progress."

Referring to the League of Nations' covenant, he said: "It is a sublime thought, derived from the tragedy of mankind. The only means of guaranteeing peace is the opening of the league's portals to all nations. In that case the dead would not have died in vain."

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau also said: "We realize that the power of German arms is broken. We are not declining responsibility for the war, but deny that the German people alone are guilty. All European nations for the last 50 years have chronically poisoned the international situation by a policy of expansion without consideration for the self-determination of the people affected. This was brought to a crisis in the world war."

At another point in his address, the German Foreign Minister said:

"We do not come here to belittle the responsibility of men who warred in a political sense, or offer a defense for criminal offenders." He warned against the creation of a dangerous economic situation in Germany, declaring that an economic crash might involve the whole of Europe.

## TRANSPORTATION OF TSCHEKS FROM SIBERIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States has undertaken to assist the transportation of the Tzcho-Slovaks from Siberia to Tzcho-Slovakia, at the request of the authorities in Prague, it was learned yesterday. As rapidly as ships are made available, the Tzschs will be transported until all are repatriated.

Three ships are on their way to the Orient now to bring several thousands of these soldiers across the Pacific. Tzschs have all been withdrawn from the fighting front in Russia and are assisting the Kolchak Government at Omsk and along the line of the Siberian railway to Vladivostok.

There are at present in Siberia approximately 40,000 Tzsch soldiers, representing what is left of the troops who deserted from the Austrian Army and who fought first against the Central Powers and then against the Bolsheviks.

The expense of transporting these soldiers to Tzcho-Slovakia is borne by the Tzcho-Slovak Republic, but the United States will assist in getting them to Europe by directing the transportation from Vladivostok across the Pacific, the American continent and the Atlantic.

## GENERAL PERSHING TO VISIT LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—General Pershing, accompanied by certain American generals, will arrive in England on May 22 as a guest of the Nation. A regiment of American troops, 3600 strong, with General Pershing at their head will march past the King at Buckingham Palace and through the City on May 24.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE IN ALABAMA

Mobile Physician Charges State System Is Grossly Undemocratic—Regulation Demanded at Next Legislative Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Following the recent meeting of the Alabama Medical Society at Mobile, at which Dr. Thomas D. Parke, a physician of this city, openly charged that the state system of public health is grossly undemocratic as now constituted, a strong demand has developed for the enactment of laws at the session of the Legislature, which meets in July to provide specifically that the public health administration shall be responsible to the people of Alabama. Dr. Parke's position is endorsed by many responsible citizens, and also editorially in leading newspapers in the State.

Dr. Parke charges, in a public statement, that there exists a "strongly organized lobby opposing this legislative remedy." This alleged lobby is understood to be the Board of Censors, a self-perpetuating body which, it is stated, controls all health matters in Alabama.

The Alabama Medical Society is constituted, by law, the state Board of Health. This society has a membership made up of 1800 of the 2500 medical doctors in the State. Acting as the state Board of Health, in the words of Dr. Parke, it "appoints directly, or through its subordinates, every health official connected with the state Health Department." Dr. Parke further contends that laws should be enacted "making the state Health Department an integral and unquestioned part of the state government," and, consequently, responsible to the wishes of the people who provide the funds for the maintenance of the government and all of its branches. Further, Dr. Parke states, in a public letter:

"The state government has no voice in the selection of the membership of this association and Board of Health. It has no sort of control over the acts of this Board of Health and medical association. Nobody is made responsible to show how this body of 1800 doctors, scattered over the State, can be held to accountability by the State. Nobody has attempted to show what recourse the state government would have in case results fall short of expectations of the government of the State."

"The State can, through the Governor or otherwise, call to account any official in other departments of the government. In the Health Department this is not possible since the Supreme Court held, in the Harrison case, that officials elected by the boards of health are 'mere agents of the boards,' are not state officers, and specifically held that these health officials are not of or under the State. These mere agents of the board are paid salaries by the State, but are in no wise under the control or direction of the state government."

Commenting upon the situation editorially the Mobile Register says: "Local health boards and local health officers are not elected by the people and are not responsible to the people, although supported by public funds. This is not democratic."

The Birmingham Ledger says: "There is not a single health officer who owes his office to the people directly. That is an anomaly that does not exist in any other class of expert service with which the body politic provides itself. There is no apparent reason for the preservation of this peculiar departure from democratic custom."

## Labor and Health Boards

Indications Are That Medical Authorities Are Turning to Workmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—At the convention of the American Public Health Association here some months ago one of the doctors, speaking of the way in which masks had been put on the public in San Francisco, applauded the cooperation given the health board by organized labor. There are other indications that the medical authorities are turning strongly to organized labor for support, one of the latest being here in Illinois, where the state labor leaders and the state health board appear to be acting in close harmony.

In such cases it is very doubtful if the activities of the health authorities appeal to the laboring man as anything but a proper and beneficent activity for the welfare of the community, the nature of the monopolistic control of the public health work, and local, by physicians of one school, their customary intolerance of any other method of healing, and their usual insistence on ramming down their own measures on any community offering opportunity being as yet not widely recognized.

Several paragraphs in the report of the last meeting of the executive board of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, given in the federation's weekly news letter, mark the close connection into which the labor men have been drawn with health board officials:

"The president announced that he had met in conference with the state health authorities and had sent out a letter asking unions to cooperate. 'A motion prevailed empowering the

president to cooperate with the health authorities in sending out other letters to affiliated unions."

The correspondence referred to related to the "health week" drive planned by Illinois health authorities for early this month.

## INDICATIONS POINT TO FLIGHT STARTING

Weather Conditions Reported at Rockaway Station Favorable for the NC's to Cover the First Part of Atlantic Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ROCKAWAY, Long Island.—Late last night Commander John S. Towers, in charge of the three NC seaplanes, which have been awaiting favorable weather conditions for the start for Halifax on the first leg of their flight across the Atlantic Ocean, announced that the weather reports received during the day and evening indicated that the flying boats would be able to begin their several-times-postponed flight this morning.

With conditions unfavorable here yesterday, reports received during the day from points along the coast toward Halifax were encouraging, indicating lighter wind and less if any rain for today. These reports, read in conjunction with official advices received during the evening, indicated that it would be wise to start this morning.

The Navy-Curtiss seaplanes, with which the navy is confident the transatlantic flight will be made, will carry standard crews of five men each, one commanding officer who will be the navigator, two pilots, one radio operator and one engineer. An additional member will be carried in each plane as far as Newfoundland, in order that minor mechanical difficulties which might occur in the first part of the trip may be quickly remedied and to provide a reserve personnel. The extra men will be left at Newfoundland, and the real trans-oceanic trip will be started with five men only in each plane.

### Appearance of Machines

Only a little of the really beautiful appearance of these great machines can be realized from a cold type description of them but figures may at least convey some impression of their surprisingly great size; surprisingly, because nearly every layman is astounded, to start with, when he learns that their wings span from tip to tip is 126 feet. The upper wings from tip to tip are 114 feet, the lower 94, and both sets are 12 feet wide, 14 feet apart at the center and 12 at the tips. The ailerons project six feet beyond the upper wing tips on either side. The wing area is 2350 square feet, that of the ailerons 265, the stabilizers 267.6, the elevators 240.1 and the rudders 69 feet.

Although the hull is 44 ft. 9 in. long, the machine's length over all is 68 ft. 3 1/2 in. Each seaplane, without passengers, but carrying wireless installation and all navigating instruments, weighs 15,100 pounds, and with full load in flying condition, 25,500 pounds. Each square foot of wing surface can carry 126 pounds.

Each plane has four Liberty engines, with a total of 1600 horsepower; nine gasoline tanks in the hull, one in the upper wing above the hull, the former holding 200 gallons each and the latter 90 for the gravity feed tank in the upper wing. The engines weigh 825 pounds each, and the gasoline system six pounds a gallon. They drive the machine at a full load speed of 70 nautical miles an hour, and at a light road rate of 84. About 650 pounds of gasoline are consumed an hour, at cruising speed of 72 miles an hour.

### Gasoline Pumps Wind-Driven

The gasoline pumps are wind-driven by small wooden propellers and are in duplicate, an auxiliary hand-operated gasoline pump also being provided. The flying control is of the dual control system with side by side seating in the hull just forward of the gasoline tanks. The navigating station is in the front end of the boat hull, the navigator being provided with chart board, charts, and ordinary navigating instruments. The pilots also have a complete set of such instruments.

On each plane there is a complete wireless installation, including telegraph, telephone and wireless direction indicator. The system should give a radius of approximately 300 miles while in the air and of 100 to 150 while on the water.

An electric generator operated by a wind-driven propeller furnishes electric current, which is delivered to storage batteries. These batteries, in addition to operating the wireless set, also operate a complete lighting system for the interior of the boat and for wing tip and tail lights, as well as lights for night landing. The wireless operator and engineer are stationed in the main after compartment just after the gasoline tanks.

Access to any portion of the boat hull by means of wing passages or to any portion of the power plant by means of hatches in the hull, may be had either while on the water or while in the air.

## Aeroplane Reaches Great Height

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The large Farman aeroplane Goliath, which has been flying between Paris and Brussels, last night ascended to a height of 5100 metres, carrying 25 passengers and crew, and was in one hour and 15 minutes and the descent in 25 minutes.

## COMMERCIAL AIR TRAFFIC URGED

Success of Aerial Mail Service Cited by Postal Official as Assuring the Practicability of Greater Use of Airplanes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MACON, Georgia.—Otto Praeger, second assistant Postmaster-General, in an address at the Southeastern Aeronautic Congress yesterday, said the federal government should give the fullest aid to the development of commercial aviation. At this formative stage of aviation, he favored ample appropriations to the Army, Navy and the Post Office Department, rather than the restriction of development work to any single branch of the government.

"When we started the aerial mail, with the assistance of the army," he said, "we were told if we scored 50 per cent of the schedule trips, we ought to be satisfied, and that we might be compelled to suspend operation during at least three months in the winter." However, the same two planes, with the same motors, that flew the aerial mail on May 15, a year ago, would carry the mail on that day this year, after a year of continuous and strenuous service through sunshine, rain or sleet. The record of the service was more than 92 per cent perfect. This, he said, had been done in small army training planes. He expected to make a still better record with the specially constructed airplanes for the building of which advertisements had been issued.

"One of the most valuable lessons we have learned," he said, "is that commercial flying is vastly different from military flying. Commercial flying requires an approach to complete inherent stability, which does not mean sacrifice of control ability, although it does mean sacrifice of 'stunt flying.' On June 2, we shall receive bids and specifications for new airplanes. Within six months thereafter such planes will be delivered to us, and then commercial aviation will have arrived."

"The reasonableness of this statement may be readily judged by considering the performance of the aerial mail. A total of more than 125,000 miles have been flown in every kind of weather. In our total mileage we have had but 26 forced landings, all due to mechanical trouble. We have never had a plane carrying mail drop out of the sky beyond control. There have been six cases of minor injuries, and there have been two serious injuries."

## Army Aviation Fields

Experts in Atlantic City Oppose Reported Plan for Their Disposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—Aviation experts assembled at the Pan-American Aeronautical Congress here to oppose the reported government plan to dispose of the army aviation fields, declare this would be a discouraging example of ingratitude on the part of the government for the efforts which experienced workers in the realm of aviation have made to give the United States a leading place in aeronautics among the nations of the world.

They claim further that the plan, if carried out, would prove to be an economic loss, in that the fields might well be used as training grounds for new flyers, under the direction of the men trained to fly for war purposes.

Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, proposes organization of a governmental aerial transport corporation similar to the grain corporation, to take over for aerial transportation all aeroplanes, motors, and equipment not needed by the war and navy departments.

Mr. Hawley points out that there are 350 cities in the United States that have asked cooperation of the club and the Aerial League of America in establishing passenger air lines. He believes it would relieve railroad congestion if all first-class mail were carried by planes; he says the United States Post office is ready to establish aerial mail lines throughout the country and needs hundreds of twin-

motored aeroplanes to carry this plan into effect. Aerial ferries above waterways also are proposed.

By establishing an aerial transport corporation it is believed the government not only could salvage the \$800,000,000 worth of idle aeronautical equipment, but also solve the problem of employing a large number of aviators now thrown into idleness by demobilization; utilize the military and naval aerodromes and depots; and retain all this personnel and equipment sufficiently under its control so that it could be used readily in case of emergency.

Such a corporation, it is thought, could also undertake to establish air lines to South and Central America, the governments of which are described as desirous of utilizing air transportation to solve problems of inter-communication.

## BRITISH STEPS TO QUIT NORTH RUSSIA

Reinforcements Sent Are to Cover Expected Withdrawal—Strong Anti-Bolshevik Army Growing—Siberian Leader's Success

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The British Government has no intention, it is understood, of retaining a great force in north Russia, and at the earliest possible moment the troops will be withdrawn. The reinforcements recently dispatched are only intended to aid withdrawal, when circumstances allow. No apprehension is entertained that the local anti-Bolshevik elements will suffer from the British withdrawal as the Russian Army is growing up in the occupied area, and very shortly a well trained and equipped force will be available to defend the local population.

The most recent information from the eastern front confirms the magnitude of Admiral Koltchak's success, which is being accomplished entirely through Russian forces, equipped by allied assistance.

### State of Siege in Petrograd

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—Tzarskoye-Selo wireless messages state that a state of siege has been proclaimed at Petrograd, and a special Soviet committee of three has assumed unlimited powers over the town and district.

### Recognition for Finns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The British Government has recognized the independence of Finland and the de facto Finnish Government.

### Allied Advance in North

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Allied troops advancing southward along the Murmansk railway on Monday captured Mesalskaya, 25 miles south of Urozero, a War Office announcement says. The Bolshevik resistance was strong.

## GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND RECOGNIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In accordance with the decision just reached by the United States and the allied powers in Paris, the State Department announced on Wednesday that the United States Government recognized Finland as an independent Nation. The following statement was issued by the State Department:

"In view of the fact that the people of Finland have established a representative government, the government of the United States of America declares that it recognizes the government, so constituted, as the de facto government of an independent Finland."

This government, said Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, will send a duly accredited agent to represent the United States.

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## COUNCIL AGREES ON DISPOSITION OF THE GERMAN COLONIES

Official Statement on Mandates for Colonies Issued—Historic Ceremony of Presenting the Peace Terms at Versailles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The following communiqué was issued today by the Council of Three:

"The Council of Three, Mr. Clemenceau, President Wilson, and Mr. Lloyd George, yesterday decided as to the disposition of the former German colonies as follows:

"Kameruns: France and Great Britain shall make a joint resolution to the League of Nations as to their future.

"German East Africa: The mandate shall be held by Great Britain.

"German Southwest Africa: The mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa.

"The German Samoan Islands: The mandate shall be held by New Zealand.

"The other German Pacific possessions south of the equator, excluding the German Samoan Islands and Naurea: The mandate shall be held by Australia.

"Naurea: The mandate shall be given to the British Empire.

"The German Pacific Islands north of the equator: The mandate shall be held by Japan."

At 3:15 this afternoon the allied and associated governments handed their peace terms to the German delegates in the salon of the Grand Trianon, the day being the fourth anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania. The proceedings, which were attended by delegates of many of the nations represented at the Peace Conference, were quite brief, being concluded at 3:21 o'clock.

The German delegates arrived in the hall a few minutes before the opening of the meeting, leading representatives of the associated governments having arrived some time previously.

The Central News special correspondent in Paris telegraphs that by yesterday evening every arrangement had been completed, and the uncertainty which had prevailed during the last few days had completely disappeared. The Italian delegation returned, as well as the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Whatever may have been the different points of view, all the Allies were in agreement about presenting a solid front to Germany. If the latter has been exploiting the differences of view taken up in various newspapers in order to obtain discussion in the peace conditions, she has been grossly deceived.

## Powers Discuss Treaty

Reservations Made by Portugal, China, Italy, and France

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The plenary Peace Conference has completed its work, so far as Germany is concerned, and at a secret plenary session communicated the terms of the peace treaty to all the powers represented at the conference.

The session was held in the Foreign Office, with the same setting and distinguished personnel as at previous public sessions, except in the case of Italy, which was represented by Dr. Silvio Crespì, the former Food Administrator, pending the arrival of Mr. Orlando and Baron Sonnino. Mr. Clemenceau presided, with President Wilson at his right and Mr. Lloyd George at his left, with the entire membership of the conference grouped around the table.

While the session was a secret one, it is understood that Capt. André Tardieu, representing France, explained the provisions of the document. Captain Tardieu read a summary of the treaty. The complete printed text was not ready. One of the notable features incorporated in the treaty was that dealing with the responsibility of the former Emperor William for causing the war and providing for his trial by a court of five judges from the Great Powers.

When the reading of the summary was concluded, reservations were made in behalf of Portugal, China, Italy and France, although these reservations are understood as applicable to view-points on various phases of the treaty rather than as objections to the adoption of the pact as a whole.

Portugal objected to what were said to be clauses giving insufficient financial recognition for the part she had taken in the war.

China's objection was made by her Foreign Minister, who said that, in the opinion of the Chinese delegation, the Kiaochow settlement was made without regard to justice for China or the protection of China's territory and integrity. He asked for a reconsideration of the question and, if that were not possible, said he desired to make reservations on the part of China.

Mr. Crespì, speaking for Italy, said he desired to make reservations regarding any section of the treaty that might not be acceptable to Italy. No action was taken on these reservations except to announce that they had been duly noted.

Marshal Foch declared that the security given France was inadequate from a military point of view and said it was his personal conviction that the



treaty should not be signed. He emphasized the necessity of France holding the bridgeheads along the Rhine and said that occupation limited to 15 years was not sufficient.

Reservations presented raised the question whether they will be maintained in signing the treaty by the nations making them and whether the conference will permit signatures with reservations. While this contingency is being discussed, the reservations are not expected to interfere with the procedure of presenting the treaty to the Germans.

It was decided that the following delegations which were to be excluded will be admitted to the congress at Versailles when the peace terms are handed to the Germans: China, Siam, Cuba, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Haiti, Panama, Liberia and Honduras.

#### Tyrol's Stipulation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—A Berlin message states that the National Assembly of Tyrol has resolved to inform the Entente Powers that the population is willing to proclaim Tyrol's independence and separation from German-Austria if Tyrolian territory remains undivided. Should, however, the southern Tyrol be assigned to Italy, northern Tyrol will follow German-Austria and adhere to Germany.

#### Spain's Great Honor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MADRID, Spain (Monday).—Count de Romanones, who has gone to Seville, denied, before leaving, the rumors that he contemplates retiring from political life. Spain, he added, had been designated for membership of the executive council of the League of Nations, which was a great honor, and those who had disbelieved in the value of the journey to Paris of himself and Mr. Montorio, the Foreign Minister, must now change their opinion.

#### Chinese Indignation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday).—The Chinese delegation has issued a further statement, pointing out that, although three days have elapsed since the announcement of the settlement of the Shantung question, no official written communication of the settlement has yet reached the delegation. The delegation is indignant at the proposed settlement and wonders what explanation it will be able to give the Chinese nation of the meaning the conference attaches to the word justice.

#### Organizing the League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday).—The first meeting of the provisional executive committee of the League of Nations was held on Monday afternoon with the object of commencing the work of organization. A large part of the organizing work will, it is understood, be done during the summer in London under the direction of Sir Eric Drummond.

#### Resuming Adriatic Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Adriatic question will be resumed by the Council of Three directly the peace terms have been handed to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau. It is believed that the conference will reach a solution speedily.

#### Delegates' Secret Departure

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—Not until Tuesday afternoon did the censor allow Italian newspapers to refer to the return of Mr. Orlando and Baron Sonnino to Paris. Newspaper comment on the step is that Italy has received such guarantees that refusal to return to Paris would have been unjustified. The Tribuna, Epoca, and Corriere recommend the public to be moderate and calm and trust its representatives.

#### Germany's Possible Refusal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Lord Robert Cecil presided at a meeting of the Economic Council held on Tuesday to consider the blockade measures to be taken should Germany refuse to sign the Peace Treaty.

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The credentials of the Italian delegates were handed yesterday morning to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles. This official announcement was made last evening. The following official communication was issued.

The French Supreme Economic Council held its sixteenth meeting on May 5, at 10 a. m. under the chairmanship of Lord Robert Cecil at the Ministry of Commerce.

Proposed blockade measures to be adopted in the event of Germany refusing to sign the peace treaty.

The council considered plans which had been formulated to bring about the complete economic isolation of Germany in the event that the German plenipotentiaries refuse to sign the preliminary terms of peace. The blockade section was directed to draw up and submit for the approval of the Council of Foreign Ministers a plan of blockade measures to be immediately put into effect should the associated governments desire to have recourse to economic coercion.

Removal of financial restrictions of trade with Germany.

A recommendation by the financial section, the council decided to make the following relaxations of financial restrictions of trade with Germany pending the signing of the peace treaty.

First, the financial list to be suspended (if this has not been done already) and announcement to be made that neutrals are entirely free to ex-

tend credits of any kind to Germany or to its nationals.

"Second, that German-owned cash, balances and bills already in neutral countries are freely available in payment for imports.

"Third, that the proceeds of exports from Germany may be freely available in payment for all kinds of permitted imports.

"Fourth, that the finance section shall have discretion to grant licenses for the export of gold and securities from Germany in payment for imports, on application from the German authorities.

"Fifth, that the above be communicated to the financial commission and to the committee of neutral financiers, and that their suggestions be invited as to what further relaxations are desired by them.

"Control of traffic on the Danube." The council considered again the question of the control of navigation of the Danube, and it was decided that this control should be placed entirely under one authority. A sub-committee was appointed to arrange the details with a view to expediting the reopening of commercial and relief traffic on the Danube.

#### Sign, But Not Pay

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The German delegates to the Peace Conference declare that they will sign the peace treaty, but that Germany will not pay an indemnity.

#### Mr. Orlando Takes His Seat

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Mr. Orlando arrived at President Wilson's residence just as the Council of Four reassembled, and resumed his seat in the council today.

#### Chinese Firm Attitude

PEKING, China (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The Chinese Cabinet at meeting today decided to instruct the Chinese delegates in Paris not to sign a peace treaty assigning the German rights in Shantung to the Japanese.

TOKIO, Japan (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—Japan has notified China that the anti-Japanese agitation in Peking at present is liable to cause misunderstandings. The Japanese Government also has advised the Chinese Government that it would be well to prohibit the "national disgrace" meeting planned today in Peking.

#### Austrian Delegates to Leave

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday).—Austrian delegates to the Peace Conference will start for Paris on Saturday or Sunday. The commission will be headed by Dr. Klein, and will comprise 30 delegates assisted by 20 secretaries.

#### Terms Sent by Air

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Central News correspondent telegraphs that an aeroplane started yesterday for Wiener, carrying the full text of the treaty which will be in the hands of the German Government almost simultaneously with the handing of the terms to the German delegates. Numerous copies of the treaty were also sent to London yesterday by aeroplane.

#### Prince Expresses Regrets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The Giornale d'Italia has published an interview with Prince von Buolow, in which he affirms that Prince von Buolow, and Spalato are Italian towns and expresses regret at President Wilson's mistaken views.

#### BELGIUM RELEASED FROM LOAN PAYMENTS

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday).—(By The Associated Press).—Mr. Delacroix, in a statement today in connection with the decision of Belgium to adhere to the terms of the peace treaty and sign the document, said:

"We considered it impossible to withdraw from the conference, as our delegates had secured important results. The negotiations had arrived at a deadlock, but the powers had granted us very great concessions, releasing us from loans contracted during the war amounting to 6,000,000,000 francs; while we shall have priority in receiving 2,500,000,000 francs payable in gold and destined to cover inter-provincial bonds we were obliged to issue during the war."

"The Belgian domestic loan had excellent results. It produced more than 1,000,000,000 francs. For the rest of the money we shall be able to borrow abroad and be able to rely on the support of the Allies to enable us to participate in the inter-allied loans."

"Our task will be facilitated by the recovery of our debt from Germany and the fact that we are to receive 8,000,000 tons of coal from Germany annually for 10 years, and also 40,000 horses and cattle in addition to dyes."

"As regards African questions, the treaty establishes principles which are a prelude to measures satisfactory to us."

Mr. Delacroix urged the necessity of the nation's economizing.

#### VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—(Havas).—After discussion of the May Day demonstrations in the Chamber of Deputies today a resolution of confidence in the government was adopted 356 to 1.

## BETTER OUTLOOK FOR VICTORY LOAN

Official Report of Increase of Nearly \$400,000,000 in One Day—Kentucky and Connecticut Go "Over the Top"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Monday).—Indications that the people are arousing to the necessity of giving greater support to the Victory Liberty Loan were discerned in the reports to the Treasury Department last night, when a total subscription of \$2,458,663,750, or nearly 60 per cent of the Nation's minimum quota, was recorded. The New York district subscribed for more than half of the day's increase.

While conditions in many parts of the country were still discouraging, the official report of almost \$400,000,000 gain during the 24-hour period seems to indicate that, with redoubled activity, the campaign can be carried to a successful conclusion on Saturday night. Overconfidence, however, is still a factor that is causing concern.

Kentucky and Connecticut yesterday reported officially that they had oversubscribed their quotas. The St. Louis district is being overtaken by the Minneapolis district in the race for first place, and the spurt in the New York district is believed to foreshadow a strong finish for that district.

The Boston district was only 2 per cent ahead of the New York district Wednesday night.

Subscriptions by districts follow:

St. Louis	Amount	Per Cent
St. Louis	\$181,205,150	72.54
Minneapolis	137,632,800	54.78
Chicago	104,654,750	41.98
Boston	253,442,120	60.91
New York	794,600,000	58.81
Richmond	111,686,000	32.18
Kansas City	92,261,200	48.85
Cleveland	198,837,450	44.36
Atlanta	82,291,200	42.22
Philadelphia	131,205,700	40.40
San Francisco	112,129,300	35.19
Dallas	59,421,400	22.19
Total	\$2,458,663,750	29.08

Throughout the country Navy Day was observed yesterday with enthusiasm and officials confidently expect the reports on Thursday to reflect this feeling in substantial subscriptions. The Victory ship is headed toward the coast of Florida from Panama and must speed up to reach New York by the end of the campaign. The greater the daily subscriptions the swifter will be its pace.

#### New England Responding

Fourteenth Day of the Campaign Added Over \$30,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—New England appears to be responding to the extraordinary efforts being made to insure her filling her quota of \$375,000,000 in the Victory Liberty Loan. The fourteenth day of the campaign added \$30,947,000, making her total \$285,541,000. This is a considerable betterment of previous performances of the drive, though still 45,000,000 short of the daily average needed.

The features provided seem to have had their effect on the total. Liberty House on Boston Common, which has been providing entertainment in the form of speakers prominent in public life on the stage and in the army and navy, reports that at the end of the fourteenth day its pledges amounted to \$289,450, as against \$146,000 for the corresponding period in the fourth loan, and \$154,650 in the third. The captive observation balloon which has been installed on the Common also has been of help. Rides are given anybody who subscribes to the balloon booth for \$10,000 worth of Victory notes, and anybody who takes \$50 worth may talk over the telephone to those in the basket. Yesterday afternoon \$190,000 had been subscribed here.

#### Aliens Aid Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With a total amount of \$662,850 subscribed to the Victory Loan, the Czech-Slovaks are leading all nationalities in the foreign-language division in Chicago. The Poles are next, with a subscription of \$651,700, and Germans third, with a total of \$498,850. The Poles lead in the total number of subscriptions, having 6718, the Czech-Slovaks are next, with 5593, and the Germans third, with 4563.

Chicago subscribed \$15,000,000 yesterday. The total subscription now amounts to \$129,123,600, or \$69,000,000 under the quota. An average of \$23,000,000 a day must be maintained to reach the quota by Saturday night.

#### Submarine as a Loan Helper

PANAMA, Republic of Panama.—The Canal Zone Liberty Loan committee planned to send a United States submarine through the canal yesterday with United States mail and solicitors for the loan.

#### REBELS NAME NEW PRESIDENT

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—Costa Rican revolutionists have issued a proclamation naming Julio Acosta provisional President and soliciting recognition of the new administration by Central American republics.

#### WOMAN'S CONGRESS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A Pan-American woman's congress is planned for this city in July, 1921. Women's organizations of the United States are expected to cooperate with the woman's party which has been formed here in arranging for the meetings.

#### OIL WELLS IN NEW GUINEA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Tuesday).—The Melbourne Age reports the dis-

covery of great petroleum wells of high commercial value in a portion of New Guinea, captured from the Germans, and states that the information obtained by a party of expert investigators from America has been confirmed and amplified since the Australians occupied the territory.

## STIFFER DEFENSE BY COMMUNISTS

Hungarian Troops Are Reported Holding Back Rumanian Advance—Ukrainian Ultimatums

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Budapest wireless messages state that the Soviet Government has mobilized the whole male proletariat, and Hungarian troops safely hold the line of the Theiss, while the Rumanian advance is being resisted. In the army zone, as within the army itself, order has been restored.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Moscow wireless messages state that Mr. Rakovski, the Bolshevik commissary in the Ukraine, has sent ultimatums to Rumania, demanding the evacuation of Bessarabia and Bukovina in consequence of the Rumanian advance into Hungary. The messages declare that a coalition against one soviet country must be followed by a coalition of soviet republics in that country's defense.

## AIRPLANE CARRIES BALE OF COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

MACON, Georgia.—Transporting a bale of cotton for a Fall River (Massachusetts) mill by airplane was undertaken yesterday by a Martin bomber, one of the largest machines sent to the Southern Aeronautical Congress. It will go first to Washington, where it will be transferred to another machine for the completion of the air trip to the Massachusetts city.

The bomber is piloted by Capt. Roy E. Francis and Lieut. Ernest Harmon. Accompanying them are Lieut. Colonel Downey and Maj. W. H. Frank.

## PROHIBITION REPORT DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—An investigation has been made here of a report emanating from the United States that President Wilson was considering abolishing the prohibition war-time measure, effective July 1, if it was found there was an overwhelming sentiment against the war-time act. The belief was expressed by persons regarded as being within White House circles that no such action is likely to be taken until after the President has returned home and sought the views of the public.

#### STATEHOOD DESIRED BY HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the Territorial Legislature has recommended the passage of a bill which provides that a commission of 11 persons proceed to Washington, District of Columbia, to work for statehood for the Hawaiian Islands. The measure appropriates \$25,000 to pay the expenses of the commission.

#### RELIEF ASKED FOR JUGOSLAVIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—An appeal for funds for the feeding of the people of Jugoslavia, and especially for the children, has been issued by the American Jugoslav Relief in this city.

#### REFORM BILL ADOPTED

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday).—(Havas).—The Belgian Senate yesterday adopted the Electoral Reform Bill. Measures concerning reparations for war damages also were passed.

#### SUSPECTS TO BE DEPORTED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The police are rapidly rounding up anarchists, and it is stated that 1700 suspects will be deported.

THE TRUTH is that American Walnut is plentiful—alho many think otherwise. This fact makes it as reasonable in price as it is supreme in dignity.

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#### FREE EXHIBITION

"The Price of Peace" The Greatest of All War Films Col. Edward L. Logan

One of Boston's Favorites, Will Speak EXETER THEATRE

(Courtesy of the management.) Friday, May 9, 12 Noon to 1 P. M. Admission Free Without Tickets

Woman's Liberty Loan Committee for Boston

## WAR OPENS NEW SINGLE-TAX ERA

Louis F. Post Sees Increasing Interest in Proposal to Tax Natural Resources Rather Than Products of Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Precisely what form the single-tax movement will take in the immediate future, said Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, and a leading exponent of the plan, is a question which he is not prepared to answer. The war, he thinks, has done much to advance the general proposition and to cause it to enter upon a new era.

"Before the war," Mr. Post said, "there were three stages of what is popularly known as the Single Tax movement. The first stage was what I would define as the 'literary' stage. Henry George wrote his book, 'Progress and Poverty,' and a great intellectual ferment resulted. This stage lasted until 1886, when Mr. George ran for Mayor of New York as a Labor candidate. Those who had a mere academic interest in the subject were scared off by such a practical course. The second stage, therefore, might be called the Labor stage. In 1887 or 1888, the Single Taxers split with the Socialists, and this constituted the third stage of the movement. The beginning of the war ended that stage, and now a new form is engaged."

Mr. Post says he finds many persons indorse the underlying theme of the single tax, without knowing it by that name. The far-reaching changes in conditions affecting Labor caused by the war, he thinks, as well as the general economic shakeup, have prepared the way for a more widespread acceptance of the Henry George theory.

The term "single tax," Mr. Post says, may or may not stick with the movement. Out of the caldron of war may come new leaders and new nomenclature. For himself, he has ceased to use the word "land" when speaking of taxation, because, he finds, the average person has a restricted understanding of it. Land, as the word is used in single-tax discussion, includes soil, forests, minerals, and all other natural resources, as well as city lots, whereas, as most persons use the word, it means a farm, or simply the soil.

"When we read of the 'land' question in Russia," Mr. Post commented, "we are apt to think of wide agricultural areas to be divided among tillers of the soil. But it involves all the natural resources of the country. Consequently, I am now using the term 'natural resources' instead of the word 'land,' and I find the public obtains a more comprehensive impression of my meaning."

Mr. Post has been asked by leaders in the Zionist movement to write a series of articles upon the single tax. They announce their intention he said, of applying this method of taxation in Palestine. In many other directions, Mr. Post said, he sees indications that a tax upon land values, or natural resources, is gaining in favor.

#### COOPERATION AIDS FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

OSARK, Arkansas.—An example of what county agricultural agents are saving farmers in this State is shown in the recent purchase of 6000 bushels of corn for feeding purposes for farmers of this vicinity by A. W. Milling, county agent. By going to Missouri and buying the corn he saved the farmers \$1800. This amount alone would pay the agent's salary for two years.

#### KING ALBERT'S THANKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday).—The King of the Belgians has addressed to King George a telegram.

AMERICAN WALNUT "The Cabinet wood of the Elect"

THE TRUTH is that American Walnut is plentiful—alho many think otherwise. This fact makes it as reasonable in price as it is supreme in dignity.

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offering his sincere thanks, and those of his country, for the comfort and hospitality which the Belgians found in Great Britain during the years of the war. The occasion of the telegram is the departure of the last of the Belgians on their journey home. The "generous colonies" are included in King Albert's grateful thanks.

## MR. DANIELS ON AMERICA'S DUTY

Naval Secretary in Address in London Speaks of New Responsibilities of United States

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—Josephus Daniels, the Naval Secretary, has been entertained by the American Luncheon Club. J. W. Davis, the American Ambassador, presided, and the 250 guests present included Lord Inverforth, Vice-Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair, and Lord Fisher. America was the keynote of Mr. Daniels' speech, which was emphatic in its declarations that on entering the war the United States assumed new responsibilities for a world peace and world conditions, which it could not escape if it would, and would not if it could.

Continuing, Mr. Daniels said that the parallel between the adoption of the United States Constitution and that of the League of Nations was perfect and time would demonstrate the strength and flexibility of the latter as it had of the former. The association between the two great English-speaking peoples could not be too close, he added, and the world looked confidently to a continuation of the friendship and cooperation between Great Britain and America.

"So far as my country is concerned," Mr. Daniels said, "our desire is that this cooperation should never stop. Our traditions are yours, and no Englishman has more claim to Runnymede than I."

Lord Fisher afterward received a great ovation on rising to make a witty speech.

Mr. Daniels at Portsmouth. Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PORTSMOUTH, England (Tuesday).—Josephus Daniels arrived at Portsmouth yesterday with several American admirals and British naval officers, and was welcomed by Admiral Sir Cecil Burney at the Admiralty House. The party will visit the dockyard and naval schools today before returning to London.

#### "BLACK MARIA" DISCARDED

NEW YORK, New York.—After almost half a century of transporting persons convicted of crime from the Tombs, and other places of detention, to railroad stations to start on their journey to prisons, the famous "black Maria" wagon has been discarded in favor of automobiles. The two horses that have drawn the ancient conveyance for many years have been pensioned by the sheriff and sent to pasture.

#### RATIFICATION OF COVENANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Conventions for popular ratification of the League of Nations covenant will be held in 15 eastern and central western states during the last two weeks of May and the first week of June, under auspices of the League to Enforce Peace. William H. Taft and other speakers of national reputation will be heard at these meetings.

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Filene values are like an arc-light

VALUE-GIVING is too often like the firecracker. A flash, a little smoke, a flare, and it's all over! Filene values are like an arc-light: They burn brightly day in and day out. No flashes and resultant burning out.

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The result? Filene values! Filene values without deliveries or charge accounts; or Filene values WITH THESE SERVICES.

Take your choice, but FILENE VALUES in either case.

Washington St. at Summer, Boston, Mass.

## CANADA AND THE BRITISH WEST INDIES





The Odd Man

An odd man, lady! Every man is odd.

Dick

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Mary, May, and Dick—but the greatest of these was Dick. He was the brightest star in my little constellation of playmates. Mary and May seemed much hedged about with formality and not always available for deeds of adventure on the shores of College Pond and in the Devil's Punch-bowl.

During the long summer holidays we would drift together soon after our porridge, and only break up for meat and pudding, and again for bread and jam, and even keep up our playing until the crusty crows had gone to bed in the spruces behind the house and the mosquitoes had begun raiding up from the swamps in their hungry myriads. Oh, those lingering summer twilight, with their long shadows and scents and dews. What a time for hide and seek among the trunks and brush, for tag when it really got too dim to spy!

Our shrill voices must have been very disconcerting to the original inhabitants of these parts, the hard-working crickets and cicadas and frogs, although anyone who was able to stay awake after 9 o'clock could no doubt have heard them still trilling bravely on toward the distant dawn. It didn't take long to get to bed and asleep once you were called indoors.

Next thing you knew your eyes were open and staring at the sunlight squeezing in around the blind and making wonderful lumpy humps on the ceiling and walls. Out of bed at a bound and head out window: sky like a robin's egg; grass as green as green paint; spruces cool and black and still lumpy with shadows; scents of all the wild flowers of Meadow Land drifting cool and sweet against your cheeks and lips; robins and fly-catchers and swallows and orioles chirping and fluting to the full capacity of their tiny voices; dew-diamonds blinking up at one from every leaf and stem and petal and needle and blade. How could you just help getting out? A few minutes, breathless haste, a tiptoe passage down the familiar stairs, a twist of the door-knob and you were out in the sunshine and a new glorious world.

Right after breakfast you would start adventuring. Duddy was too little to keep up, but the rest of us would slip between the wires that divided our country from the world and sally out upon the wide prairie of Cricket Field. To our right the horizon was blocked by a corner of College Woods and a few straggling outposts; to our left lay the plank-walk with Mary's house beyond it, a wall of big and little willows with the college staring over it, and behind us our Kingscroft smothered in spruces. Mary might see us before we got far and come demurely to join us, and Dick would be pretty sure to be at College Pond ahead of us.

Just exactly how we would put in the whole day and a hundred days like it would be telling. Any child knows how time flies. Sometimes it was bullrushes, others nest hunting, or else wigwag building, or cave diggings, or boat sailing, or playing store with empty bottles and cans, or Indians, or exploring underground drains and sewers, or something else equally exciting. Mary was often shocked at our behavior (maybe with reason), whereas Dick was plain boy, bigger than the rest of us and a reader of adventure yarns which he was always anxious to duplicate. His forlorn hopes and rescuing parties were not always brilliant successes, indeed sometimes ended ignominiously for all concerned. Then there would be a grand falling-out and a swift dissolution of partnership, with a decision all around never to make up again. And we seldom did—that same day.

I'll never forget that awful occasion on which a gigantic, puffed-up turkey gobbler chased me half the length of the cricket field, gobbling like an express train. The wire fence was all that saved me. I dove through, howling lustily, but safely on home territory. It seems, as I look back, that I was always being chased by something or other. If it wasn't by a bigger boy, usually Dick, it was by a turkey or a duck, a dog or a cow. Once it was Dick's father. This time there was a reason. I won't say what I called him, because you see Dick's father was a chancellor and a very great personage in his way, and even though he had pulled my ears on numerous occasions he was still a great personage.

It was premeditated. I had my line of retreat carefully figured out. As he passed the Red Gate and into the gloom of the woods, I flung my challenge and scuttled off among the trunks. I could hear him thundering after me like the very monster I had dubbed him. Though I dared not look back I could feel his whiskers bristling like bayonets, his terrible cane thrashing the air, dodging sharply here and there, sought narrow openings between trunks, doubt as desperately on my tracks, and showed picking on a suitable spruce least for the lower branches and pulled myself up like a monkey. But it wasn't altogether a bloodless victory, for the stick reached me once as I went up. It was one of my few successful rebellions against the tyranny of life. You see when Dick and I would get into an argument it always ended with Dick sitting on my chest. I used to tell myself that some day, when I had caught up, I would spend a portion of

my time sitting on his chest—but I haven't begun yet.

No matter how often we invited one another to tea the event never grew tame. Mamma would promise scalloped potatoes (Dick's favorite dish), and there would be surely be chocolate layer cake at the chancellor's. Birthdays meant parties whereat all food restrictions would be removed and one could feast to repletion. There would be real money and also a button in the cake, which you might happen to get if you were lucky, and could keep on eating long enough.

If it were a summer or fall party there would be a glorious bonfire afterward. All that day Dick and your brother and yourself would be out in the woods with hatchets hacking down small firs and spruces and piling them into a pyramid on the edge of Cricket Field. The balsam stains would stick to your hands, for days, in spite of butter. Then when every one had gathered round, Papa would scratch a match on his boot and the pile would become a roaring mass of flames and sparks.

When I remember how Dick would beat me at everything we set our hands to, bully me when I resented it, I wonder that we were such chums. But no matter how inadequate each



Dick

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

thought the other, we were never long apart. What talks we had over books of adventure, what blushing over certain pig-tailed girls, what recollections of past escapades, what plans for future deeds of valor when we had won to trousers! Well, that was many, many years ago, and some of the deeds of valor have already been accomplished (by him) and experience has arranged our affairs a bit differently from what we had planned, and we have never yet been within a hundred miles of seeing each other since, but—well, hanz it all! we are still chums, eh, Dick?

## DIARY OF A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER

Extracts from the diary of a British naval officer conducting one of the last troop convoys from New York, October, 1918.

LONDON, England.—Sunday. Our troops came on board last night, and every one is busy trying to lick them into some sort of shape for the sea voyage. Many of the soldiers have never seen a ship before, and to such, a hammock is a thing of mystery. They hang it indifferently from arms racks and lamp bracket, from mess table or ventilating fan, with a proper contempt for the books especially provided for the purpose, and a total disregard of the rights of way of all other mortals who may wish to pass. Every deck is soon a maze of tangled hempen clews and flapping canvas, where our military spiders spread their web for the unwary.

Presently an attempt is made at boat drill. Some of the boats are lowered into the water, and their due quota of troops admonished to enter them. Down the side they clamber, by way of a swinging Jacob's ladder, each treading cheerfully upon the hands of his predecessor with hobnailed boots, until such moment as they arrive all together in a muttering heap, where they collapse in the boat. Vain are the objections of the boat officer to get them off the oars, or to stow their legs inside the gunwale. But all good things must come to an end, even a soldier's first day on board ship, and before nightfall the troops, sloping decks and the wind some-times on one bow and sometimes on the other. Sentries, as per printed instructions, have been posted at various points to preserve order and to keep a gangway amid the masses of humanity now feeling somewhat unhappy. Some of the troops have in addition been detailed for submarine lookout; with frosty glare, they, like all other landmen, intently gaze at a spot some few yards from the ship, where, with shuddering concentration, they wait expectant for the ghost of their last night's dream to rise accusingly from the deep. . . .

### Volunteer Lookouts

Monday. A fresh breeze blows in our teeth from the E.N.E. and the convoy dip frothing bows and throw keen showers of spray along their sloping decks as, zigzagging together, they advance with the wind some-times on one bow and sometimes on the other. Sentries, as per printed instructions, have been posted at various points to preserve order and to keep a gangway amid the masses of humanity now feeling somewhat unhappy. Some of the troops have in addition been detailed for submarine lookout; with frosty glare, they, like all other landmen, intently gaze at a spot some few yards from the ship, where, with shuddering concentration, they wait expectant for the ghost of their last night's dream to rise accusingly from the deep. . . .

Wednesday. A very dark night, and at midnight a westbound vessel passed swiftly down our columns as they headed on their easterly course. Neither we, nor any other ships, show lights in war time—so the danger of a collision on such a night as this is always there. But Providence watched over the sleeping troops. . . .

Thursday. We are not far from the Banks of Newfoundland, and a dense

heavy fog has set in with the north-east wind. One by one each vessel of the convoy is blotted from sight, until nothing is visible but the blank white wall which shuts us in on all sides, though the blue of the sky is still visible up above.

### Navigating by Sound

Zigzagging has ceased, and the convoy now keeps station by sound alone. Ears are strained, to the utmost, as the leader of each column sounds his siren in turn after the guide. Thus the great vessels grope blindly forward, each ship altering her course a degree or two one way or the other, or increasing or decreasing a revolution, according as she judges the bearing and distance of her leader by the sound of the siren.

"Ship won't answer her helm, sir." It is the quartermaster at the wheel who makes this report.

All sense of movement and of direction has long been shut out by the fog—there is nothing but the silent compass as witness to the fact. But— a glance at the binnacle—and the officer of the watch realizes that the ship is now heading nearly at right angles to her proper course, and is driving straight into the next line.

Before he has time to act, a line of foam and a fog-buoy flash past his bows, and the next instant a black mass is towering up on his starboard quarter. He snatches the engine-room telegraphs to full speed ahead, at the same moment that the black hulk of the ship on his quarter emits three sharp screams on her whistle. It is the signal that she is going full speed astern.

A breathless moment, while one awaits the crash—then—all is blank for once more. The danger is past, and the errant vessel with disabled steering gear has now passed through the next column, and is astern of, and clear of, the convoy.

Presently the fog gets lower and yet lower, until the masthead masts reports that he can see the other vessels' masts showing over the top of it. A few minutes later, and the last great cloud banks roll backward, revealing the convoy still in perfect formation and moving majestically upon its appointed course. Putting full steam on his engines, John Gilpin soon overtakes it, and edges his ship shamefacedly back into station. . . .

### Signs of Lurking Enemy

Monday. Last night after dark, Telefunken wireless signals were being made very close to us, and made as though the operator was in a very excited state of mind. Some U-boat has probably sighted the convoy, and is doing his best to pass us on his pal, who is lying in wait elsewhere. . . .

Tuesday. Far away down in the Bay of Biscay, a tramp steamer is beating loudly his SOS for help. His propeller has dropped off, and he has no sail; besides he is making water and drifting; helpless as he is, he is evidently in mortal fear of losing wireless touch with the world. Hour by hour, his cry goes sparkling forth into the ether, until finally, losing his head, he abandons the use of code and signals his position "en clair." This is the unforgivable sin, and is a direct invitation to some prowling Hun to put him once for all out of his misery, by sending him to join his lost propeller at the bottom of the sea. . . .

Wednesday. The home destroyer escort is all around us at daylight, and with their shining wet gray hulls, dancing like summer gnats in all directions, a sense of confidence and optimism begins to animate us, a feeling which a fair gale astern and the bright sun shining overhead do nothing to dissipate. However, our troubles are not yet ended, for a submarine is just then reported 60 miles off, and heading directly across our track. As the smoke of a large convoy is often visible for 30 miles, the chances are that we shall hear more of him anon. All day long the men are kept standing to their guns and an extra vigilant lookout is initiated. So it is with feelings of relief that we hear, after dark, that the "tin" pirate has passed away to the southward, evidently without sighting the convoy. The sea is still very rough, and we are reminded, by the sight of two loose drifting mines, that we are not quite out of the wood yet. . . .

Thursday. The full gale still foliows us astern, and, in the narrow tide-ripped waters through which at times we have to pass, the seas run mountains high, and topple in confused heaps to either side of us. We pass Submarine Corner, as it is called, with relief and without incident. This is a narrow channel with deep water, the beloved haunt of the "Kaiser Fish" since the early days of the war.

But now our voyage is nearly over. The smelting works gleam red across the water as the twilight falls; light buoys twinkle and wink at us from out the harbor mouth when night closes down. The convoy at last can reduce speed and its unremitting vigil.

And soon the troops are streaming noisily into the lighters alongside, mightily disappointed that they have seen nothing of submarines.

But the naval man has other views.

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## SHIPS IN PORT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Ships went to sea, and ships came home from sea, and the slow years sailed by and ceased to be.

They have been out so long, many of my ships, that tonight it seems only the fair and right thing that some of them should come home. The evening is quiet, and had there been a harbor on which my windows looked, it would have been a peaceful one, with barely a ripple and with just enough of a summer wind to fill their sails as one by one the ships drift in.

There have been many discussions as to the impossibility of seeing the cargo of these dream-ships with the same eyes that pictured them in the days before the "slow years sailed by," of which Longfellow wrote. But I have no qualms, so the first ship to come into the harbor is the earliest one sent out, many, many years ago, when as a child I planned a wondrous garden, a garden to be all my very own.

### A Child's Garden

Was it living in a somber gray stone house, on a street lined with other houses of the same unlovely type and forbidding nature, and playing only in the park plots with a nurse hovering near, that made me plan for this garden? Yet here it is now, just as I had pictured it, sloping down to a little lake which I could wade across. The trees in the garden are all apple trees, ever in bloom, and with branches close enough to the ground for me to climb up into, and there make wreaths of the blossoms. At the far end are the sweet syringa bushes, under which I may creep, and, lying on the ground, look up through the fragrant flowers to the sky. No one is ever to call me in to studies or to take naps, and when I grow tired of play and a little hungry surely I shall discover a table, set by fairies, with glasses of milk, cool and rich, and caraway seed cakes with white frosting.

There is vanity, but the vanity of youth only, in the very swell of the sails of the second little craft that comes in on the crest of the joyous surf. I recall it all perfectly well. "When my ship comes in," I said one evening as I watched a grown-up sister dress for a ball, "I shall have a wonderful crimson velvet cloak, the loveliest in all the world." And tonight the ship is in, and a fair young girl wrapped in the folds of the garment of her dreams stands before me. I realize as I watch her trip away, gladness in her step and a harmless pride in the tilt of her little golden head; that they are mistaken who argue against the vision of youth lasting. The years make no difference; the crimson cloak is the loveliest in all the world.

### A Horse for a Huntress

Almost a sister ship is the one which is now anchoring. I know by the way the plank is placed just what cargo is to be landed, and I have but a moment to wait before they lead forth—my longed-for black saddle horse from the country of the Bluegrass. Every curve of the little body, every motion of the arched neck, every gleam of the kindly eye I am familiar with. I know just how he will raise his fore feet with that thoroughbred action so long pictured. I can feel the saddle under me and the movement of response as we strike out on a winding road that leads through the forest, on the edge of the sea. He knows my voice as I know his whinny, and with the first scent of the sea blown inland we are off on the long, long ride together. . . .

Then for a little while the harbor is without any vessels. In the silence and the dusk some words from a poet of two hundred years ago vaguely come to me: "Ships dim-discovered dropping from the clouds." Perhaps after all that is from whence they come. At any rate the clouds are glorious enough to produce them, for out of a lake of shining gold in the west comes the ship of the longing of mature years.

### Spanish Castle Library

"Some day," I once dreamed, "I'm going to have a room filled with the books I most want, with plenty of time in which to read and no one to interrupt me." And now this cargo is being unloaded, and soon I am sauntering through my library, picking up first one beloved volume and then another. First it is that one of George Borrow's in which I listen to Winifred and Welsh Peter, in their wandering wayside services. Then on board the Norah Creina, on that far from short journey of rescue, I watch "the mountain scenery of trade-wind clouds." I lay this of Stevenson's down to take up "Mary Barton," that tale of Manchester life so praised by Carlyle and Landor.

And just as I am realizing that the harbor has grown darker and the boats have ceased to come in, I see

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BOSTON

another from the last ship's cargo. It is long since I met Carinthia, yet here she is, walking with her brother, as she did in the mountain mist and sunshine, on "that bluest bright day of the year." It is always hard for me to choose which of Meredith's is my favorite, but fortunately this time I do not have to, for I can dip first into one and then into another, because in "Castles in Spain" there are no timepieces.

## NEW YORK REVISITED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

One who has lived in New York City for 12 or 15 years adopts the sophisticated, not to say supercilious, air that persons from the remotest states and smaller cities think proper after a certain term of residence in the metropolis. His condescension to the stranger within the gates is not always gentle. The chastening that persons of that sort receive, after a "duration-of-the-war" absence, is, therefore, merited. This does not apply to the man who has been away on military duty. He comes home a hero and is drawn about in victory chariots to the huzzas of the multitude so to speak. But the plain citizen who has been perhaps in Washington, serving in a useful but humble capacity, returns, on his release, with high anticipation of becoming again a part of the New York of his imagination and memory.

But what does he find? The Pennsylvania station looks all right. Thanks be for that. But that is the last familiar thing he sees for some time. The little hotel where he has always been able to find some kind of a room has no more consideration for him than for any one of the hundreds who are indifferently turned away. It is so ignominious that he has not the heart to risk a similar rebuff elsewhere, and he calls up a friend whose home had been as his own. "Where are you going to get in?" comes the chilling inquiry. "Sorry I can't ask you here, old chap, but we're full up—like every one else."

Recklessly the man who had once claimed New York as his own familiar city applies to strange new hotels, each with a waiting line. At last, after sitting for hours in the lobby, he is given a key and conducted to a remote room, which some one had forgotten or overlooked.

A new day restores something of his confidence. Of course, the city is crowded. It wouldn't be New York if it weren't. He has been foolish to mind its being a little worse than usual the night before. What is one to expect with thousands of soldiers returning and more thousands of families coming to greet them? He will get settled and then have a look around at the decorations with which a grateful municipality has adorned herself in honor of "the boys."

The setting, however, is evidently not to be done in a day. The returned New Yorker turns from following useless trails of rooms to a contemplation of the mixture of appeal for money for the fifth loan and flaunting signs of victory as expressed in posters, statues, columns, arches, banners, and whatever else the cunning of artist and artisan, backed up by prodigal appropriations, can produce.

See the Victory Way, he is told. "Well, what do you think of it?" one asks him. "It looks like Maybr Hylan," he replies. He is not an admirer of the Mayor. "Well, I'd like to know what is the matter," says the aggrieved New Yorker, just as he would have said himself before he went away. "The matter? Why such false, clumsy columns—and look, they're false, just painted boards, and the boards are coming off of that one. And why do they have those little birds on top?" "Those are American eagles." But the faultfinding one maintains that the thickness of the columns so dwarfs the birds that no one can think of them as eagles.

He is next bidden to have a look at the Madison Square arch, which he admits is worth while, adding, however, "I wish I did not have to see the Victory or Grief or whatever the creature is, in sections." About an eighth of a figure reposes at the foot of the arch waiting to be hoisted in place, and its hollowness is apparent. Another piece of the body lies near by. The jeweled arch on upper Fifth Avenue is held out as something beyond his experience. When he sees it he remarks with some bitterness that he is glad that it is. What has anything so garish to do with war and the home-

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coming of battle-scarred troops? he demands.

"Let's go to the river," he proposes. He feels it lying dark below the drive. The battleships are indicated by their lights and the Jersey shore by others. The drive bends and dips. The trees are blurred a little with spring leafage and always there is the feeling of the dark water below, as a turn brings a ship and then another lying at anchor, sometimes signaling one to the others. "There are usually flash lights," says the man who is anxious to make a good impression. "Thanks be, there are not," says the other, hanging out of the bus window and muttering about not caring where he sleeps and being glad that the drive hasn't been spoiled, even for a Victory Loan or returning soldiers.

## DAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The leaves are hung like shadows on still trees—  
Night gathers up her veil of misty dreams  
And goes in silence. Suddenly the dawn  
Touches the apple blossoms in whose cups  
Great pearls are hidden, waiting for  
The breeze

To shake them into gems innumerable.  
In the soft glow of rose and silver light  
The grass appears, and violets awake;  
And in the air a song is poised, it waits

To greet the day, for with sweet melodies  
Inaudible except to the soft winds,  
Each day is born.  
Now the full morning light  
Breaks forth in gladness—little birds begin

Their morning carols, and the air is filled  
With perfume from the flowers.  
Radiant day!  
What words have I that I should sing  
thy praise?

Let angel's pen record the miracle  
If it must needs be sung; enough for me  
That I may stand within the holy place  
And view this loveliness—and silently  
May I, with reverence, give thanks  
to God.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 713)

### Dry Law Can Be Enforced

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am reading in daily papers almost every day items to the effect that the liquor forces are framing and contriving their various schemes which they intend to present to our President Wilson when he returns, in an effort to get him to withdraw his former decision that the saloons of the country must close on July 1 this year.

Among other things they are trying to impress upon the public the idea that such a law cannot be enforced, by "it would be too much for the government to undertake," and all such statements.

First of all, newspapers throughout the country should not print such things, but as far as the plausibility of such statements goes, they are almost laughable. Many said our army draft law couldn't be enforced. There would be "blood in the streets." But it was not so. And it will not be with the liquor traffic. Of course, the law must be in evidence. That we understand. But I am hoping most earnestly that our good President Wilson will stand by his decision and kill old barleymen on July 1 as per schedule. If we can have a dry nation for a few months, the future will care for itself.

I hope The Christian Science Monitor will support the dries to the utmost.

(Signed) OSCAR V. HOWLAND,  
Kansas City, Missouri, April 17, 1919.



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## FILMS AS FORCE FOR CULTURE

From the New York Times

Two New York women, Marguerite Gove and Ora Carter Colton, are working hard on an educational idea for motion pictures.

If you were privileged to look into the inside workings of the business they have built up around them you would form an idea of the many difficulties they meet, first of translating a mere idea into a thing that moves, and then of procuring the material. These are the old movies showing the wonders of nature, rocks and waterfalls and animals, but when it comes to showing snow crystals, for instance, how they are formed, how they fall, and all of the intricate phases of their short lives, that is another story. These movie enthusiasts contend that anything calculated to give inspiration to those who witness the fast-moving picture is of real and immediate educational value. Therefore they go in for the picturing of anything from science in its myriad forms to athletic feats and the decoration of homes.

### Imagination Needed

For this work an imagination trained and specially adapted is a necessary attribute. Not every person is capable of visualizing a picture once the idea has been conceived. These women must have a specialized gift which enables them to choose the educational proposition which will translate itself into a screen subject. Not every subject, interesting though it may be in prospect, can be made to carry weight in the movie. For instance, they tell the story of how some one had the brilliant idea of taking some pictures of a millionaire rag picker and how he carried on his business. Dramatic enough in itself was the raw idea, but when it came to the taking of the pictures there were nothing but rags, rags, rags. The pictures wouldn't cover an inch of space in the process of education.

Once the idea had been snared, tested, and found valuable for the educational movie business, there comes the stressful time of going about to get permission and cooperation in the business of taking the pictures. At first, these women say, they encountered serious difficulties. Movies had not the best name in the world from a serious educational point of view. But they find now that there is hardly a man or woman of learning who is not willing to give his discovery or invention or whatever it may be to the world.

### These Movies Need a Scenario

The next step in producing an educational movie is the writing of the scenario and the preparation of the instructions for the director of the picture. All this is done by these women who originate the idea. They write the captions which will appear upon the screen to help the public understand, after they have visualized their whole series of pictures and have procured permission and intelligent help on the subject to be photographed.

Then there is the education directed toward general accomplishment, the theory being that what one has done one can do, and that the picture of something actually accomplished and finished will be an inspiration for others. So, they picture an interior decorator at work in the house of a modern writer of prominence, showing the actual decorating of that home from start to finish.

Then they take pictures of sports and put them into the educational movies. They say that they cannot put football on the screen successfully, but they can do baseball.



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# ALL GERMANY'S COLONIES ARE TAKEN FROM HER BY THE ALLIES

## TERMS OF PEACE GIVEN TO GERMANY

Allies Demand Reparation, Indemnity and Demilitarization—Former Kaiser to Be Tried by a Special Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Exactly four years from the day on which the Lusitania was sunk in mid-ocean at the behest of the former Imperial German Government, the State Department of the United States made public simultaneously in Washington and New York a summary of the completed treaty of peace which was submitted to the delegates of the German Government in Paris yesterday, and which sets forth the terms on which defeated Germany can resume intercourse with the civilized world.

The outstanding feature of the document is the drastic character of the terms imposed to make Germany unable to disturb the peace of the world in the future. There is written large on every page of the summary the fact that the objects of the war have been achieved and that the terms imposed by the associated powers spell the end of German militarism and reduce that Nation to a nonentity as a military factor in world affairs.

### Non-Fortified Zone East of Rhine

Under the treaty the German military machine is reduced to 100,000 men and every precaution is taken that the intent of the provision cannot be evaded through that periodic training of groups by which Prussia started her militarism. Conscription is abolished and military institutions are to be such as will provide for only 4000 officers.

The German Navy, with a personnel of only 15,000 men, is reduced to a mere flotilla. Submarines and dirigibles Germany must not have or build. She is permitted 100 seaplanes for a few months to clear the ocean of mines, but after October the aerial and submarine activities must cease altogether and her munition factories are to be practically dismantled. Those fortresses along the Rhine which constantly kept France on guard are to be razed to a distance of 50 kilometers from the east bank of the river. Heligoland is to be shorn of its fortresses, by the German workmen, and the Kiel Canal is to be opened to all nations, and the 14 submarine cables handed over to the associated powers.

Under the treaty Germany renounces all her former colonial possessions and binds herself to a complete renunciation on the part of her associates in the war. This renunciation covers Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung.

### Reparation and Indemnities

On the question of reparation, restitution and indemnities the terms imposed on Germany are such as will satisfy even those who may demand an "eye for an eye" and a "tooth for a tooth." Alsace-Lorraine is returned to France and the flags taken away in 1870 are to be restored. Belgium is to be compensated and devastated territory is to be rebuilt and material taken away restored.

A commission on reparation will determine the extent of the indemnity which Germany must pay, but as an initial payment Germany must give 20,000,000,000 marks. The allied army of occupation will remain on German soil to see to it that obligations under the treaty are carried out. Germany must replace tonnage destroyed, on a ton-for-ton basis, and to meet this requirement the Allies and the United States will take over all German ships over 1600 tons and half those between 1000 and 1600, together with one-fourth of all German fishing craft. Germany must bear all the expense for upkeep of the army of occupation. As a compensation for the destruction of French coal fields, France is to get possession of the coal fields of the Saar Valley.

Several regions which Germany annexed, including Schleswig and portions of East Prussia, are to be disposed of after a vote by the people, an application of the self-determination maxim. Italy will act as a mandatory for Fiume until 1923, after which the town becomes a part of Italy. In the meantime, however, a report is to be constructed for the Jugoslavs in the neighborhood of Fiume.

### Summary of Treaty

Official Outline of the Peace Terms Presented to Germany

NEW YORK, New York—An official summary of the peace treaty, delivered to the German delegates at Versailles by the representatives of the associated powers, was made public here today by the Committee on Public Information. It follows:

#### Treaty Section by Section

##### SECTION ONE

##### League of Nations

The covenant of the League of Nations constitutes Section I of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific, in addition to its general duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine as a threat against the world's peace. It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar commission, oversee its regime, and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the high commissioner of Danzig, guarantee the independence

of the free city, and arrange for treaties between Danzig and Germany and Poland. It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies, and act as a final court in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier, and in disputes as to the Kiel Canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems. An international conference on labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways, and railways is foreshadowed.

##### Membership

The membership of the league will be the signatories of the covenant and other states invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. A new state, dominion, or colony may be admitted, provided its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

##### SECTION TWO

##### Secretariat

A permanent secretariat will be established at the seat of the league which will be at Geneva.

##### Assembly

The assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the league and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by states. Each member will have one vote and not more than three representatives.

##### Council

The council will consist of representatives of the five great allied powers, together with representatives of four members selected by the assembly from time to time; it may cooperate with additional states and will meet at least once a year. Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Voting will be by states. Each state will have one vote and not more than one representative. Decision taken by the assembly and council must be unanimous except in regard to procedure, and in certain cases specified in the covenant and in the treaty where decisions will be by a majority.

##### Armaments

The council will formulate plans for a reduction of armaments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every 10 years. Once they are adopted, no member must exceed the armament's text without the concurrence of the council. All members will exchange full information as to armaments and programs, and a permanent commission will advise the council on military and naval questions.

##### Preventing of War

Upon any war, or threat of war, the council will meet to consider what common action shall be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or inquiry and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award, and not to go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with it; if a member fails to carry out the award, the council will propose the necessary measures. The council will formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice to determine international disputes or to give advisory opinions. Members who do not submit their case to arbitration must accept the jurisdiction of the assembly. If the council, less the parties to the dispute, is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with its recommendations. In this case a recommendation by the assembly concurred in by all its members represented on the council, and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured the members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will immediately be debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will in such cases consider what military or naval action can be taken by the league collectively for the protection of the covenants and will afford facilities to members cooperating in this enterprise.

##### Validity of Treaties

All treaties of international engagements concluded after the institution of the league will be registered with the secretariat and published. The assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger of peace. The covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagements such as arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.

##### The Mandatory System

The tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be entrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it. The covenant recognized three different stages of development requiring different kinds of mandates. Communities like those belonging to the Turkish Empire, which can be provisionally recognized as independent, subject to advice and assistance from a mandatory in whose selection they would be allowed communities like those of Central Africa to be administered by the mandatory under conditions generally approved by the members of the league, were equal opportunities for trade will be allowed to all members; certain abuses, such as trade in slaves, arms, and liquor will be prohibited, and the construction of military and naval

bases and the introduction of compulsory military training will be disallowed other communities, such as Southwest Africa and the South Pacific Islands, but administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory. In every case the mandatory will render an annual report and the degree of its authority will be defined.

##### General International Provisions

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international convention existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the league will in general endeavor through the international organization established by the labor convention to secure and maintain fair conditions of labor for men, women, and children in their own countries and other countries, and undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control; they will trust the league with the general supervision over the execution of agreements for the suppression of traffic in women and children, etcetera, and the control of the trade in arms and ammunitions in advance any international agreement as to it, reached by the allied and associated powers.

##### Left Bank of the Rhine

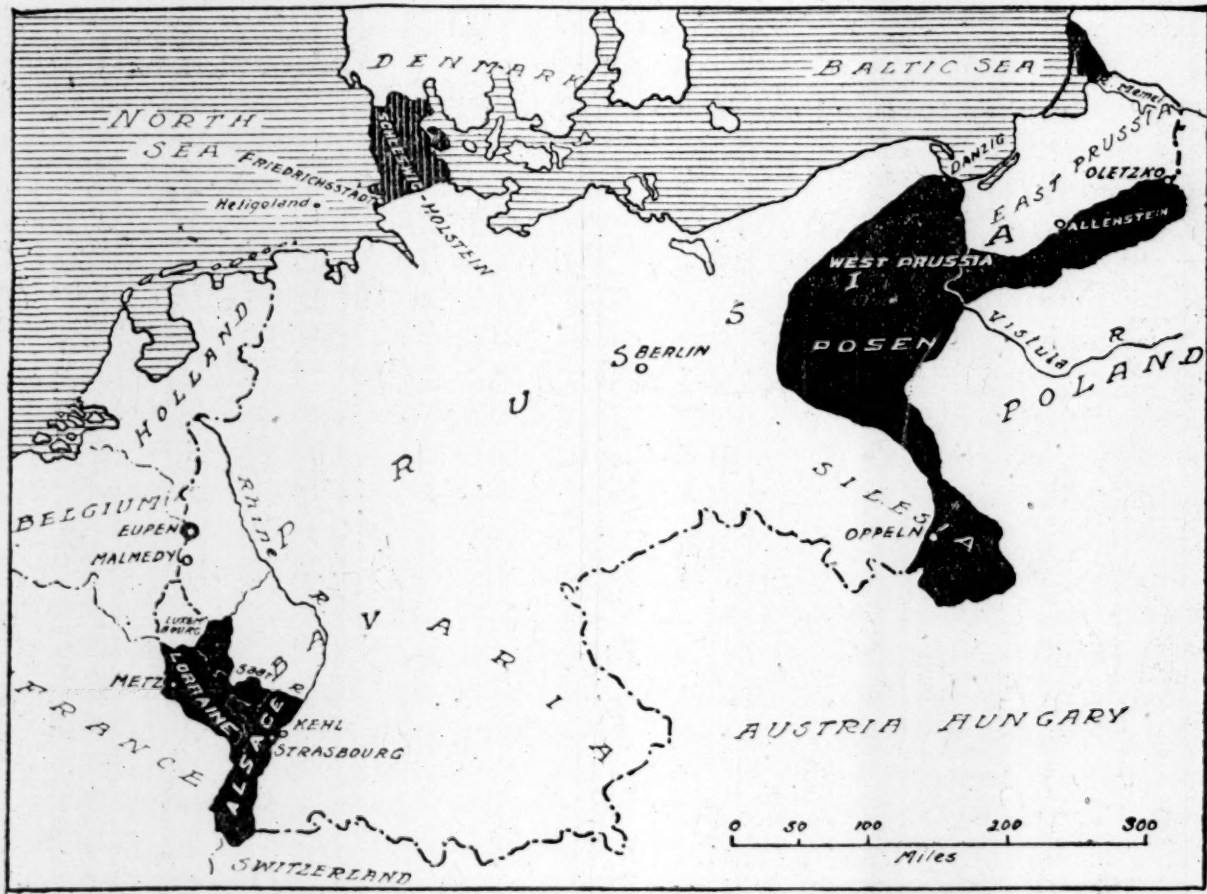
As provided in the military clauses, Germany will not maintain any fortifications or armed forces less than 50 kilometers to the east of the Rhine, hold any maneuvers, nor maintain any works to facilitate mobilization. In case of violation, "she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers who sign the present treaty and as intending to disturb the peace of the world." "By virtue of the present treaty Germany shall be bound to respond to any request for an explanation which the council of the League of Nations may think it is necessary to address to her."

##### Alsace-Lorraine

After recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to

valley of the Saar as far as Saarholsbach and on the east the town of Homburg.

In order to secure the rights and welfare of the population and guarantee to France entire freedom in working the mines, the territory will be governed by a commission appointed by the League of Nations and consisting of five members, one French, one a native inhabitant of the Saar, and three representing three different countries other than France and Germany. The league will appoint a member of the commission as chairman to act as executive of the commission. The commission will have all powers of government formerly belonging to the German Empire, Prussia, and Bavaria, will administer the railroads and other public services and have full power to interpret the treaty clauses. The local courts will continue, but subject to the commission. Existing German legislation will remain the basis of the law, but the commission may make modification after consulting a local representative assembly which it will or-



Changes in Germany involved in Peace Treaty

Blackened portions of map show districts which, the Allies have decided according to the peace terms, should pass from Germany, and also a few small districts which, it is proposed, should be allowed to show by plebiscite whether they wish to adhere to Germany or not. Schleswig, which is shaded in the map, is to be allowed such a plebiscite.

tion with countries in which control is necessary; they will make provision for freedom of communications and transit and equitable treatment for commerce of all members of the league, with special reference to the necessities of regions devastated during the war; and they will endeavor to take steps for international prevention and control of disease. International bureaux and commissions already established will be placed under the league, as well as those to be established in the future.

##### Amendments to the Covenant

Amendments to the covenant will take effect when ratified by the council and by a majority of the assembly.

##### Boundaries of Germany

Germany cedes to France, Alsace-Lorraine, 56,000 square miles, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxembourg and Holland totaling 382 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond and including Oppeln, most of Posen and West Prussia, 27,689 square miles, East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland. She loses sovereignty over the northeasternmost tip of East Prussia, 40 square miles north of the River Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 738 square miles, between the western border of the Rhinisch Palatinate and the southeastern corner of Luxembourg. The Danzig area consists of the V between the Nogat and Vistula rivers made into a W by the addition of a similar V on the west, including the city of Danzig. The southeastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula, north of latitude 52° 3', is to have its nationality determined by popular vote, 5785 square miles, as is to be the case in part of Schleswig, 2787 square miles.

##### SECTION THREE

##### Belgium

Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839 by which Belgium was established as a neutral state, and to agree in advance to any convention with which the allied and associated powers may determine to replace them. She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnot and over part of Prussian Moresnot, and to renounce in favor of Belgium all rights over the circles of Eupen and Malmédy, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against this change of sovereignty either in whole or in part; the final decision is to be reserved to the League of Nations. A commission is to settle the details of the frontier and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

##### Luxembourg

Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, recognizes that it ceased to be a part of the German Zollverein from Jan. 1, last, renounces all right of exploitation of the railroads, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality, and ac-

cepted by the League of Nations, and to be free of all public debts.

Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions distinguishing those who are immediately restored to full French citizenship, those who have to make formal applications, therefore, and those for whom naturalization is open after three years. The last named class includes German residents in Alsace-Lorraine, as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorrainers as defined in the treaty. All public property and all private property of German ex-sovereigns passes to the French without payment or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of the railroads and rights over concessions of railways; the Rhine bridges pass to France with the obligation for their upkeep.

For five years manufactured products of Alsace-Lorraine will be admitted to Germany free of duty to a total amount not exceeding in any year the average of the three years preceding the war and textile materials may be imported from Germany to Alsace-Lorraine and reexported free of duty. Contracts for electric power from the right bank must be continued for ten years.

For seven years, with possible extension to ten years, the ports of Kehl and Strassbourg shall be administered as a single unit by a French administrator appointed and supervised by the central Rhine commission. Property rights will be safeguarded in both ports and equality of treatment as respects traffic assured the nationals, vessels, and goods of every country.

Contracts between Alsace-Lorrainers and Germans are maintained, save for France's right to annul on grounds of public interest judgments of courts held in certain classes of cases, while in others a judicial executor is first required. Political condemnations during the war are null and void and the obligation to repay war fines is established as in other parts of allied territory.

Various clauses adjust the general provisions of the treaty to the special conditions of Alsace-Lorraine, certain matters of execution being left to conventions to be made between France and Germany.

##### The Saar

In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in northern France and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar Basin with their subsidiaries, accessories, and facilities. Their value will be estimated by the reparation commission and credited against that account. The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the armistice excepting war legislation, France replacing the present owners whom Germany undertakes to indemnify. France will continue to furnish the present proportion of coal for local needs and contribute to just proportion to local taxes. The basin extends from the frontier of Lorraine as annexed to France north as far as St. Wendel, including on the west the

territory will have the taxing power but for local purposes only. New taxes must be approved by this assembly.

Labor legislation will consider the wishes of the local labor organizations and the labor program of the league. French and other labor may be freely utilized, the former being free to belong to French unions. All rights acquired as to pensions and social insurance will be maintained by Germany and the Saar commission. There will be no military service, but only a local gendarmerie to preserve order. The people will preserve their local assemblies, religious liberties, schools, and language, but may vote only for local assemblies. They will keep their present nationality except so far as individuals may change it. Those wishing to leave will have every facility with respect to their property.

The territory will form part of the French customs system with no export tax on coal and metallurgical products going to Germany nor on German products entering the basin, and for five years no import duties on products of the basin going to Germany or German products coming into the basin for local consumption. French money may circulate without restriction.

After 15 years a plebiscite will be held by communes to ascertain the desires of the population as to the continuance of the existing régime under the League of Nations, union with France, or union with Germany. The right to vote will belong to all inhabitants over 20 resident therein at the signature of the treaty. Taking into account the opinions thus expressed, the league will decide the ultimate sovereignty in any portion restored to Germany. The German Government must buy out the French mines at an appraised valuation, if the price is not paid within six months thereafter this portion passes finally to France. If Germany buys back the mines, the league will determine how much of the coal shall be annually sold to France.

##### SECTION FOUR

##### German Austria

"Germany recognizes the total independence of German Austria in the boundaries traced."

##### Tzecho-Slovakia

Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Tzecho-Slovak State, including the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians south of the Carpathians, and accepts the frontiers of this State as to be determined, which in the case of the German frontier shall follow the frontier of Bohemia in 1914. The usual stipulations as to acquisition and change of nationality follow.

##### Poland

Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of upper Silesia, Posen, and the Province of West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula. A field boundary commission of seven, five representing the allied and associated powers, and one each representing Poland and Germany, shall be constituted within 15 days of the signing of peace to delimit this boundary. Such special provisions as

are necessary to protect racial, linguistic or religious minorities, and to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce of other nations shall be laid down in a subsequent treaty between the five allied and associated powers and Poland.

##### East Prussia

The southern and the eastern frontier of East Prussia as affecting Poland is to be fixed by plebiscites, the first in the regency of Allenstein for the southern frontier of East Prussia and the northern frontier of Regierungsbezirk Allenstein, from where it meets the boundary between East and West Prussia to its junction with the boundary between the circles of Oletzko and Angersburg, thence the northern boundary of Oletzko to its junction with the present frontier, and the second in the area comprising the circles of Stuhm and Rosenberg and the parts of the circles of Marienburg and Marienwerder, east of the Vistula.

In each case German troops and authorities will move out within 15 days of the peace and the territories will be placed under an international commission of five members appointed by the five allied and associated powers, with the particular duty of arranging for a free, fair and secret vote. The commission will report the results of the plebiscites to the five powers with a recommendation for the boundary and will terminate its work as soon as the boundary has been laid down and the new authorities set up.

The five allied and associated powers will draw up regulations assuring East Prussia full and equitable access to and use of the Vistula. A subsequent convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, will be entered into between Poland, Germany and Danzig to assure suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Poland and Danzig, while Poland shall grant free passage from East Prussia to Germany.

The northeastern corner of East Prussia about Memel is to be ceded by Germany to the associated powers, the former agreeing to accept the settlement made, especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants.

##### Danzig

Danzig and the district immediately about it are to be constituted into the "free City of Danzig" under the guarantee of the League of Nations. A high commissioner appointed by the league and resident at Danzig shall draw up a constitution in agreement with the duly appointed representatives of the city and shall deal in the first instance with all differences arising between the city and Poland. The actual boundaries of the city shall be delimited by a commission appointed within six months from the signing of peace, and to include three representatives chosen by the allied and associated powers, and one each by Germany and Poland.

A convention, the terms of which shall be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, shall be concluded between Poland and Danzig, which shall include Danzig within the Polish customs frontiers though a free area in the port; insure to Poland the free use of all the city's waterways, docks, and other port facilities, the control and administration of the Vistula and the whole through railway system within the city, and postal, telegraphic, and telephonic communication between Poland and Danzig; provide against discrimination against Poles within the city and place its foreign relations and the diplomatic protection of its citizens abroad in charge of Poland.

##### Denmark

The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the population by ten days from the peace. German troops and authorities shall evacuate the region north of the line running from the mouth of the Schlei, south of Kappell, Schleswig, and Friedland along the Elde to the North Sea south of Tönning; the workmen's and soldiers' councils shall be dissolved and the territory administered by an international commission of five, from Norway and Sweden shall be invited to name two.

The commission shall insure a free and secret vote in these zones; that between the German-Danish frontier and a line running south of the island of Alsens, north of Flensburg and south of Tondern to the North Sea north of the island of Sylt will vote as a unit within three weeks after the evacuation. Within five weeks after this vote the second zone, whose southern boundary runs from the North Sea, south of the island of Fehmarn to the Baltic south of Svanen, will vote by communes. Two weeks after that vote the third zone running to the limit of evacuation will also vote by communes. The international commission will then draw a new frontier on the basis of these plebiscites and with due regard for geographical and economic conditions. Germany will renounce all sovereignty over territories north of this line in favor of the associated governments, who will hand them over to Denmark.

##### Heligoland

The fortifications, military establishments and harbors of the islands of Heligoland and Dune are to be destroyed under the supervision of the Allies by German labor and at Germany's expense. They may not be reconstructed for any similar fortifications built in the future.

##### Russia

Germany agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all territories which were part of the former Russian Empire, to accept the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk and other treaties entered into with the Maximalist government of Russia, to recognize the full force of all treaties entered into by the allied and associated powers with states which were part of the former Russian Empire, and to recognize the

frontiers as determined thereon. The allied and associated powers formally reserve the right of Russia to obtain restitution and reparation of the principles of the present treaty.

##### SECTION FIVE

##### German Rights Outside Europe

Outside of Europe Germany renounces all rights, titles, and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to all the allied and associated powers, and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the five allied powers in relation thereto.

##### Colonies and Overseas Possessions

Germany renounces in favor of the allied and associated powers her overseas possessions with all rights and titles therein. All movable and immovable property belonging to the German Empire or to any German state shall pass to the government exercising authority therein. These governments may make whatever provisions seem suitable for the repatriation of German nationals and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside, hold property or carry on business. Germany undertakes to pay reparation for damage suffered by French nationals in the Cameroons or frontier zone through the acts of German civil and military authorities and of individual Germans from Jan. 1, 1900, to Aug. 1, 1914. Germany renounces all rights under the convention of Nov. 4, 1911, and Sept. 29, 1912, and undertakes to pay to France, in accordance with an estimate presented and approved by the reparation commission, all deposits, credits, advances, etc., thereby secured. Germany undertakes to accept and observe any provisions by the allied and associated powers as to the trade in arms and spirits in Africa, as well as to the general act of Berlin of 1885 and the general act of Brussels of 1890. Diplomatic protection to inhabitants of former German colonies is to be given by the governments exercising authority.

##### China

Germany renounces in favor of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of 1901, and all buildings, wharves, barracks, munitions, warships, wireless plants, and other public property, except diplomatic or consular establishments in the German concessions of Tientsin and Hankow, and in other Chinese territory except Kiaochow, and agrees to return to China at her own expense all the astronomical instruments seized in 1900 and 1901. China will, however, take no measures for disposal of German property in the legation quarter at Peking, without the consent of the powers signatory to the Boxer protocol.

Germany accepts the abrogation of the concessions at Hankow and Tientsin, China, agreeing to open them to international use. Germany renounces all claims against China or any allied and associated governments for the internment or repatriation of her citizens in China and for the seizure or liquidation of German interests there since Aug. 14, 1917. She renounces in favor of Great Britain her state property in the British concession at Canton, and in favor of France and China jointly the property of the German school in the French concession at Shanghai.

##### Siam

Germany recognizes that all agreements between herself and Siam, including the right of extra-territoriality, ceased July 22, 1917. All German public property except consular and diplomatic premises passes without compensation to Siam, German private property to be dealt with in accordance with the economic clauses. Germany waives all claims against Siam for the seizure and condemnation of her ships, liquidation of her property, or internment of her nationals.

##### Liberia

Germany renounces all rights under the international arrangements of 1911 and 1912 regarding Liberia, more particularly the right to nominate a recertifier of the customs, and disinterests herself in any further negotiations for the rehabilitation of Liberia. She regards as abrogated all commercial treaties and agreements between herself and Liberia and recognizes Liberia's right to determine the status and condition of the establishment of Germans in Liberia.

##### Morocco

Germany renounces all her rights, titles, and privileges under the act of Algeiras and the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911 and under all treaties and arrangements with the Sherifian Empire. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations as to Morocco between France and other powers, accepts all the consequences of the French protectorate, and renounces the capitulations. The Sherifian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regard to German nationals, and all German-protected persons shall be subject to the common law. All movable and immovable German property, including mining rights, may be sold at public auction, the proceeds to be paid to the Sherifian Government and deducted from the reparation account. Germany also is required to relinquish her interests of the state bank of Morocco. All Moroccan goods entering Germany shall have the same privilege as French goods.

##### Egypt

Germany recognizes the British protectorate over Egypt declared as from August 18, 1914, and renounces as from August 4, 1914, the capitulations and all the treaties, agreements, etc., concluded by her with Egypt. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations about Egypt between Great Britain and other powers. There are provisions for jurisdiction over German nationals and property, and for Germany's consent to any changes which may be made in relation to the commission of public debt. Germany



# ALSACE-LORRAINE RESTORED TO FRANCE IN THE PEACE TREATY

consents to the transfer to Great Britain of the powers given to the late Sultan of Turkey for securing the free navigation of the Suez canal. Arrangements for property belonging to German nationals in Egypt are made similar to those in the case of Morocco and other countries. Anglo-Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the same treatment as British goods.

**Turkey and Bulgaria**  
Germany accepts all arrangements which the allied and associated powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any right, privileges or interests claimed in those countries by Germany or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere.

**Shantung**  
Germany cedes to Japan all rights, titles, and privileges, notably as to Kiaochow and the railroads, mines, and cables acquired by her treaty with China of March 6, 1897, and by other agreements as to Shantung. All German rights to the railroad from Tsing-tao to Tsinaufu including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploitation pass equally to Japan with the cables from Tsing-tao to Shanghai and Chefoo, the cables free of all charges. All German state property, movable and immovable, in Kiaochow is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

## SECTION SIX

**Military, Naval, and Air**  
In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes directly to observe the military, naval, and air clauses which follow:

### Military Forces

The demobilization of the German Army must take place within two months of the peace. Its strength may not exceed 100,000, including 4,000 officers, with not over seven divisions of infantry and three of cavalry, and to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. Divisions may not be grouped under more than two army corps headquarters staffs. The great German General Staff is abolished. The army administrative service, consisting of civilian personnel not included in the number of effectives, is reduced to one-tenth the total in the 1913 budget. Employees of the German states such as customs officers, first guards and coast guards, may not exceed the number in 1913. Gendarmes and local police may be increased only in accordance with the growth of population. None of these may be assembled for military training.

### Armaments

All establishments for the manufacturing, preparation, storage, or design of arms and munitions of war, except those specifically exempted, must be closed within three months of the peace and their personnel dismissed. The exact amount of armament and munitions allowed Germany is laid down in detail by tables, all in excess to be surrendered or rendered useless. The manufacture or importation of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all analogous liquids is forbidden, as well as the importation of arms, munitions and war matériel. Germany may not manufacture such matériel for foreign governments.

### Conscription

Conscription is abolished in Germany. The enlisted personnel must be maintained by voluntary enlistments for terms of 12 consecutive years, the number of discharges before the expiration of that term not in any year to exceed 5 per cent of the total effectives. Officers remaining in the service must agree to serve to the age of 45 years and newly appointed officers must agree to serve actively for 25 years.

No military schools except those absolutely indispensable for the units allowed shall exist in Germany two months after the peace. No associations such as societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs, educational establishments, or universities may occupy themselves with military matters. All measures of mobilization are forbidden.

### Fortresses

All fortified works, fortresses, and field works situated in German territory within a zone of 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be dismantled within three months. The construction of any new fortifications there is forbidden. The fortified works on the southern and eastern frontiers, however, may remain.

### Control

Internationally commissions of control will see to the execution of the provisions for which a time limit is set, the maximum named being three months. They may establish headquarters at the German seat of government and go to any part of Germany desired. Germany must give them complete facilities, pay their expenses, and also the expenses of execution of the treaty, including the labor and material necessary in demolition, destruction, or surrender of war equipment.

### Naval

The German Navy must be demobilized within a period of two months after the peace. She will be allowed six small battleships, six light cruisers, 12 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, and no submarines, either military or commercial, with a personnel of 15,000 men, including officers, and no reserve force of any character. Conscription is abolished, only volunteer service being permitted, with a minimum period of 25 years' service for officers and 12 for men. No member of the German mercantile marine will be permitted any naval training.

All German vessels of war in foreign ports and the German high sea fleet interned at Scapa Flow will be surrendered. The final disposition of these ships to be decided upon by the allied and associated powers. Germany

must surrender 42 modern destroyers, 50 modern torpedo boats, and all submarines and their salvage vessels. All war vessels under construction, including submarines, must be broken up. War vessels not otherwise provided for are to be placed in reserve or used for commercial purposes. Replacement of ships, except those lost, can take place only at the end of 20 years for battleships and 15 years for destroyers. The largest armored ship Germany will be permitted will be 10,000 tons.

Germany is required to sweep up the mines in the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, as decided upon by the Allies. All German fortifications in the Baltic defending the passages through the belts must be demolished. Other coast defenses are permitted, but the number and caliber of the guns must not be increased. During a period of three months after the peace, the German high power wireless stations at Nauen, Hanover, and Berlin will not be permitted to send any messages except for commercial purposes, and under supervision of the allied and associated governments, nor may any more be constructed.

Germany will be allowed to repair German submarine cables which have been cut, but not being utilized by the allied powers, and also portions of cables which, after having been cut, have been removed or are at any rate not being utilized by any one of the allied and associated powers. In such cases the cables or portions of cables removed or utilized remain the property of allied and associated powers, and accordingly 14 cables or parts of cables are specified which will not be restored to Germany.

**Air**  
The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces except not over 100 unarmed seaplanes to be retained till Oct. 1 to search for submarine mines. No dirigible shall be kept. The entire air personnel is to be demobilized within two months, except 1,000 officers and men retained till October. No aviation grounds or dirigible sheds are to be allowed within 150 kilometers of the Rhine or the eastern or southern frontiers, existing installations within these limits to be destroyed. The manufacture of aircraft and parts of aircraft is forbidden for six months. All military and naval aeronautical material under a most exhaustive definition must be surrendered within three months except for the 100 seaplanes already specified.

### Prisoners of War

The repatriation of German prisoners and interned civilians is to be carried out without delay at Germany's expense by a commission composed of representatives of the Allies and Germany. Those under sentence for offenses against discipline are to be repatriated without regard to the completion of their sentence. Until Germany has surrendered persons guilty of offenses against the laws and customs of war the Allies have the right to retain selected German officers. The Allies may deal at their own discretion with German nationals who do not desire to be repatriated, all repatriation being conditional on the immediate release of any allied subjects still in Germany. Germany is to accord facilities to commissions of inquiry in collecting information in regard to missing prisoners of war and of imposing penalties on German officials who have concealed allied nationals. Germany is to restore all property belonging to allied prisoners. There is to be a reciprocal exchange of information as to dead prisoners and their graves.

**Graves**  
Both parties will respect and maintain the graves of soldiers and sailors buried on their territories, agree to recognize and assist any commission charged by any allied or associated government with identifying, erecting, maintaining, and erecting suitable monuments over the graves, and to afford to each other all facilities for the repatriation of the remains of their soldiers.

## SECTION SEVEN

### Responsibilities

"The allied and associated powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties."

The former Emperor's surrender is to be requested of Holland, and a special tribunal set up, composed of one judge from each of the five great powers, with full guarantees of the right of defense. It is to be guided "by the highest motives of international policy with a view of vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality," and will fix the punishment it feels should be imposed.

Persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war are to be tried and punished by military tribunals of only one state. They will be tried before a tribunal of that state; if they affect nationals of several states they will be tried before joint tribunals of the states concerned. Germany shall hand over to the associated governments either jointly or severally all persons so accused, and all documents and information necessary to insure full knowledge of the inhuman acts, the discovery of the offenders and the just appreciation of the responsibility. The accused will be entitled to name his own counsel.

### Reparation

The allied and associated governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of herself and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the allied and associated governments and their nationals have been subjected as the consequence of

the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies. The total obligation of Germany, to pay, as defined in the category of damages, is to be determined and notified after a fair hearing and not later than May 1, 1921, by an international reparation commission. At the same time a schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within 30 years shall be presented. These payments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies. Germany irrevocably recognizes the full authority of this commission, agrees to supply it with all the necessary information, and to pass legislation to effectuate its findings. She further agrees to restore to the Allies cash and certain articles which can be identified.

As an immediate step toward restoration, Germany shall pay within two years 200,000,000 marks in either gold, goods, ships, or other specific forms of payment, with the understanding that certain expenses such as those of the armies of occupation and payments for food and raw materials may be deducted at the discretion of the Allies.

While the allied and associated governments realize that the resources of Germany are not adequate, after taking into account permanent diminution of such resources as will result from other treaty claims, to make complete reparation for all such loss and damage, they require her to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians under seven main categories: Damages by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war directly or indirectly; damage caused to civilians by acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy and to civilians in the occupied territory; damages caused by maltreatment of prisoners; damages to the allied peoples represented by pensions and separation allowances; damages to property other than naval or military matériel; damage to civilians by being forced to labor; damages in the form of levies or fines imposed by the enemy.

In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay the reparation commission shall examine the German system of taxation first to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan, and secondly so as to satisfy itself that in general the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the powers represented on the commission.

The measures which the allied and associated powers shall have the right to take in case of voluntary default by Germany and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in general such other measures as the respective governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

The commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and Japan, and one of Germany, and all other allied powers entitled when their claims are under consideration to the right of presentation without voting power. It shall permit Germany to give evidence regarding her capacity to pay and shall assure her a just opportunity to be heard. It shall make its headquarters at Paris, establish its own procedure and personnel, have general control of the whole reparation problem, and become the exclusive agency of the Allies for receiving, holding, selling, and distributing reparation payments. A majority vote shall prevail except that unanimity is required on questions involving the sovereignty of any of the Allies, the cancellation of all or part of Germany's obligations, the time and manner of selling, distributing and negotiation of bonds issued by Germany, and postponement between 1921 and 1924 of annual payments beyond 1920 and any postponement after 1924 for a period of more than three years; the application of a different method of measuring damage than in a similar former case, and the interpretation of provisions. Withdrawal from representation is permitted on 12 months' notice.

The commission may require Germany to give from time to time, by way of guarantee, issues of bonds or other obligations to cover such claims as are not otherwise satisfied. In this case the commission and on account of the total amount of claims, bond issues are presently to be required of Germany in acknowledgment of its debt, as follows:

Twenty billion marks gold, payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest; 40,000,000,000 marks gold bearing 2½ per cent interest between 1921 and 1924 and thereafter 5 per cent, with a 1 per cent sinking fund payment beginning in 1926 and an undertaking to deliver 40,000,000,000 marks gold bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent under terms to be fixed by the commission.

Interest on Germany's debt will be 5 per cent unless otherwise determined by the commission in the future, and payments that are not made in gold may "be accepted by the commission in the form of properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions, etc." certificates of beneficial interest representing either bonds or goods delivered by Germany may be issued by the commission to the interested power, no power being entitled, however, to have its certificates divided into more than five pieces. As bonds are distributed and pass from the control of the commission an amount of Germany's debt equivalent to their par value is to be considered as liquidated.

### Shipping

The German Government recognizes the right of the Allies to the replacement, ton for ton and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war, and agrees to cede to the Allies all German merchant ships of 1600 tons gross and upward, one-half

of her ships between 1600 and 1000 tons gross, and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats. These ships are to be delivered within two months to the reparation committee, together with documents of title evidencing the transfer of the ships free from incumbrance.

"As an additional part of reparation," the German Government further agrees to build merchant ships for the account of the Allies to the amount of not exceeding 200,000 tons gross annually during the next five years.

All ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the Allies are to be restored within two months, the amount of loss not covered by such restitution to be made up by the cession of the German river fleet up to 20 per cent thereof.

In order to effect payment by deliveries in kind Germany is required, for a limited number of years, varying in each case, to deliver coal, coal-tar products, dyestuffs, and chemical drugs in specific amounts to the reparation commission. The commission may so modify the conditions of delivery as not to interfere unduly with Germany's industrial requirements. The delivery of coal is to be based largely upon the idea of making good diminutions in the production of the allied countries resulting from the war.

### Devastated Areas

Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas. The reparation commission is authorized to require Germany to replace the destroyed articles and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes, all with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

Germany is to restore within six months the Koran of the Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the King of the Hedjaz, and the skull of the Sultan Okawa, formerly in German East Africa, to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

The German Government is also to restore to the French Government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870 belonging to M. Reuber, and to restore the French flag taken during the war of 1870 and 1871.

### Finance

Powers to which Germany territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the German pre-war debt, the amount to be fixed by the reparation commission on the basis of the ratio between the revenue of the ceded territory and Germany's total revenues for the three years preceding the war. In view, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace-Lorraine was separated from France in 1871, when Germany refused to accept any part of the French public debt, France will not assume any part of Germany's pre-war debt. The amount of the pre-war debt in certain German debts incurred for the oppression of Poland. If the value of the German public property in ceded territory exceeds the amount of the debt assumed, the states to which property is ceded will give credit on reparation for the excess, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine. Mandatory powers will not assume any German debts or give any credit for German Government property. Germany renounces all right of representation on or control of state banks, commissions or other similar international financial and economic organizations.

Germany is required to pay the total cost of the armies of occupation from the date of the armistice as long as they are maintained in German territory, this cost to be a first charge after making such provisions for payments for imports as the Allies may deem necessary. Germany is to deliver to the allied and associated powers all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary in connection with the financial support extended by her to them during the war, and to transfer to the Allies all claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey in connection with agreements made during the war. Germany confirms the renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

On the request of the reparation commission Germany will expropriate any rights or interests of her nationals in public utilities in ceded territories or those administered by mandates, and in Turkey, China, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, and transfer them to the reparation commission, which will credit her with their value. Germany guarantees to repay to Brazil the fund arising from the sale of Sao Paulo coffee which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from Germany.

## SECTION EIGHT

### Economic Clauses—Customs

For a period of six months Germany shall impose no tariff duties higher than the lowest in force in 1914 and for certain agricultural products, wines, vegetables, oils, artificial silk, and washed or scoured wool, this restriction obtains for 2½ years more. For five years, unless further extended by the League of Nations, Germany must give most favored nation treatment to the allied and associated powers. She shall impose no customs tariff for five years on goods originating in former German territory ceded to Poland, with the right of observation of a similar exception for Luxembourg.

### Shipping

Ships of the allied and associated powers shall for five years and thereafter under condition of reciprocity, unless the League of Nations otherwise decides, enjoy the same rights in German ports as German vessels and have most favored nation treatment in fishing, coasting trade, and towage even in territorial waters. Ships of a country having no seacoast may be registered at some one place within its territory.

### Unfair Competition

Germany undertakes to give the trade of the allied and associated

powers adequate safeguards against unfair competition and in particular to suppress the use of false wrappings and markings and on condition of reciprocity to respect the laws and judicial decisions of allied and associated states in respect of regional appellations of wines and spirits.

### Treatment of Nationals

Germany shall impose no exceptional taxes or restrictions upon the nationals of allied and associated states for a period of five years; and unless the League of Nations acts for an additional five years German nationality shall not continue to attach to a person who has become a national of an allied or associated state.

### Multilateral Conventions

Some 40 multilateral conventions are renewed between Germany and the allied and associated powers, but special conditions are attached to Germany's readmission to several. As to postal and telegraphic conventions, Germany must not refuse to make reciprocal agreements with the new states. She must agree as respects the radio-telegraphic convention to provisional rules to be communicated to her and adhere to the new convention when formulated. In the North Sea fisheries and North Sea liquor traffic convention rights of inspection and police over associated fishing boats shall be exercised for at least five years only by vessels of these powers. As to the international railway union, she shall adhere to the new convention when formulated. China, as to the Chinese customs tariff arrangement, the arrangement of 1905 regarding Whangpoo and the Boxer indemnity of 1901; France, Portugal, and Rumania, as to the Hague convention of 1903 relating to civil procedure; and Great Britain and the United States, as to Article 2 of the Samoa treaty of 1891, are relieved of all obligation toward Germany.

### Bilateral Treaties

Each allied and associated state may renew any treaty with Germany in so far as consistent with the peace treaty by giving notice within six months. Treaties entered into by Germany since Aug. 1, 1914, with other enemy states and before or since that date with Rumania, Russia, and governments representing parts of Russia are abrogated, and concessions granted under pressure by Russia to German subjects are annulled. The allied and associated states are to enjoy most favored national treatment under treaties entered into by Germany and other enemy states before Aug. 1, 1914, and under treaties entered into by Germany and neutral states during the war.

### Pre-War Debts

A system of clearing houses is to be created within three months, one in Germany and one in each allied and associated state which adopts the plan for the payment of pre-war debts, including those arising from contracts suspended by the war, for the adjustment of the proceeds of the liquidation of enemy property and the settlement of other obligations. Each participating state assumes responsibility for the payment of all debts owing by its nationals to nationals of the enemy states, except in cases of pre-war insolvency of the debtor. The proceeds of the sale of private enemy property in each participating state may be used to pay the debts owed to the nationals of that state, direct payment from debtor to creditor, and all communications relating thereto being prohibited. Disputes may be settled by arbitration by the courts of the debtor country or by the mixed arbitral tribunal. Any ally or associated power may, however, decline to participate in this system by giving Germany six months' notice.

### Enemy Property

Germany shall restore or pay for all private enemy property seized or damaged by her, the amount of damages to be fixed by the mixed arbitral tribunal. The allied and associated states may liquidate German private property within their territories as compensation for property of their nationals not restored or paid for by Germany. For debts owed to their nationals by German nationals and for other claims against Germany, Germany is to compensate its nationals and deliver within six months all documents relating to property held by its nationals in allied and associated states. All war legislation as to enemy property rights and interests is confirmed and all claims by Germany against the allied or associated governments for acts under exceptional war measures abandoned.

### Contracts

Pre-war contracts between allied and associated nationals, excepting the United States, Japan, and Brazil and German nationals, are canceled except for debts for accounts already performed, agreements for the transfer of property where the property has already passed, leases of lands and houses, contracts of mortgages, pledge or lien mining concessions, contracts with governments and insurance contracts. Mixed arbitral tribunals shall be established of three members, one chosen by Germany, one by the associated states, and the third by agreement, the failing which, by the President of Switzerland. They shall have jurisdiction over all disputes as to contracts concluded before the present peace treaty.

Fire insurance contracts are not considered dissolved by the war even if premiums have not been paid, but lapsed. At the date of the first annual premium falling due three months after the peace, life insurance contracts may be restored by payments of accumulated premiums with interest, sums falling due on such contracts during the war to be recoverable with interest. Marine insurance contracts are dissolved by the outbreak of war, except where the risk insured against had already been in-

curred. Where the risk had not attached, premiums paid are recoverable, otherwise premiums due and sums due on losses are recoverable. Reinsurance treaties are abrogated unless invasion has made it impossible for the reinsured to find another reinsurer. Any allied or associated power, however, may cancel all the contracts running between its national and a German life insurance company, the latter being obligated to hand over the proportion of its assets attributable to such policies.

### Industrial Property

Rights as to industrial, literary, and artistic property are reestablished, the special war measures of the allied and associated powers are ratified, and the right reserved to impose conditions on the use of German patents and copyrights when in the public interest. Except as between the United States and Germany many pre-war licenses and rights to sue for infringements committed during the war are canceled.

## SECTION NINE

### Opium

The contracting powers agree, whether or not they have signed and ratified the opium convention of Jan. 23, 1912, or signed the special protocol opened at The Hague in accordance with resolutions adopted by the third opium conference in 1914, to bring the said convention into force by enacting within 12 months of the peace the necessary legislation.

### Religious Missions

The allied and associated powers agree that the properties of religious missions in territories belonging or ceded to them shall continue in their work under the control of the powers, Germany renouncing all claims in their behalf.

### Aerial Navigation

Aircraft of the allied and associated powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in German territory, equal treatment with German planes as to use of German airfields, and with most favored nation planes as to internal commercial traffic in Germany. Germany agrees to accept allied certificates of nationality, airworthiness of competency or licenses and to apply the convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between the allied and associated powers to her own aircraft over her own territory. These rules apply until 1923 unless Germany has since been admitted to the League of Nations or to the above convention.

### Freedom of Transit

Germany must grant freedom of transit through her territories by mail or water to persons, goods, ships, carriages and mails from or to any of the allied or associated powers without customs or transit duties, undue delays, restrictions or discriminations based on nationality, means of transport or place of entry or departure. Goods in transit shall be assured all possible speed of journey, especially perishable goods. Germany may not divert traffic from its normal course in favor of her own transport routes or maintain "control stations" in connection with transmigration traffic. She may not establish any tax discrimination against the ports of allied or associated powers, must grant the latter's seaports all factors and reduced tariffs granted her own or other nationals, and afford the allied and associated powers equal rights with those of her own nationals in her ports and waterways, save that she is free to open or close her maritime coasting trade.

### Free Zones in Ports

Free zones existing in German ports on Aug. 1, 1914, must be maintained with due facilities as to warehouses and packing without discrimination and without charges except for expenses of administration and use. Goods leaving the free zones for consumption in Germany, and goods brought into the free zones from Germany, shall be subject to the ordinary import and export taxes.

### International Rivers

The Elbe from the junction of the Vltava, the Vltava from Prague, the Oder from Oppa, the Niemen from Grodno, and the Danube from Ulm are declared international, together with their connections. The riparian states must insure good conditions of navigation within their territories unless a special organization exists there. Otherwise, appeal may be had to a special tribunal of the League of Nations, which also may arrange for a general international waterways convention.

The Elbe and the Oder are to be placed under international commissions to meet within three months, that for the Elbe composed of four representatives of Germany, two from Czech-Slovakia and one each from Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium; and that for the Oder composed of one each from Poland, Russia, Czech-Slovakia, Great Britain, France, Denmark and Sweden. If any riparian state on the Niemen should so request of the League of Nations, a similar commission shall be established there. These commissions shall upon request of any riparian state meet within three months to revise existing international agreements.

### The Danube

The European Danube commission renews its pre-war powers, but for the time being with representatives of only Great Britain, France, Italy and Rumania. The Upper Danube is to be administered by a new international commission until a definite statute be drawn up at a conference of the powers nominated by the allied and associated governments within one year after the peace. The enemy governments shall have full reparations for all war damages caused to the European commission, shall cede their river facilities in surrendered territory and give Czech-Slovakia, Serbia and Rumania any

rights necessary on their shores for carrying out improvements in navigation.

The Rhine and the Moselle  
The Rhine is placed under the Central Commission to meet at Strasbourg within six months after the peace and to be composed of four representatives of France, which shall in addition select the president, four of Germany and two each of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and The Netherlands. Germany must give France, on the course of the Rhine included between the two extreme points of her frontiers, all rights to take water to feed canals, while herself agreeing not to make canals on the right bank opposite France. She must also hand over to France all her drafts and designs for this part of the river.

## SECTION TEN

### Rhine-Meuse Canal

Belgium is to be permitted to build a deep-draft, Rhine-Meuse canal if she so desires within 25 years, in which case Germany must construct the part within her territory on plans drawn by Belgium. Similarly, the interested allied governments may construct a Rhine-Meuse canal, both, if constructed, to come under the competent international commission. Germany may not object if the central Rhine commission desires to extend its jurisdiction over the lower Moselle, the upper Rhine or lateral canals.

Germany must cede to the allied and associated governments certain tugs, vessels and facilities for navigation on all these rivers, the specific details to be established by an arbitrator named by the United States. The decision will be based on the legitimate needs of the parties concerned and on the shipping traffic during the five years before the war. The value may be included in the regular reparation account. In the case of the Rhine, shares in the German navigation companies and property such as wharves and warehouses held by Germany in Rotterdam at the outbreak of war must be handed over.

### Railways

Germany, in addition to most favored nation treatment on her railways, agrees to cooperate in the establishment of through ticket services for passengers and baggage; to insure communication by rail between the allied, associated and other states; to allow the construction or improvement within 25 years of such lines as necessary, and to conform her rolling stock to enable its incorporation in trains of the allied or associated powers. She also agrees to accept the denunciation of the St. Gothard convention if Switzerland and Italy so request and temporarily to execute instructions as to the transport of troops and supplies and the establishment of postal and telegraphic service as provided.

### Tzecho-Slovakia

To assure Tzecho-Slovakia access to the sea, special rights are given her, both north and south. Toward the Adriatic she is permitted to run her own through trains to Fiume and Trieste. To the north, Germany is to lease her for 99 years space in Hamburg and Stettin, the details to be worked out by a commission of three representing Tzecho-Slovakia, Germany and Great Britain.

### The Kiel Canal

The Kiel Canal is to remain free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations at peace with Germany. Goods and ships of all states are to be treated on terms of absolute equality and no taxes are to be imposed beyond those necessary for upkeep and improvement, for which Germany is to be responsible. In case of violation or disagreement as to these provisions any state may appeal to the League of Nations and may demand the appointment of an international commission. For preliminary hearing of complaints, Germany shall establish a local authority at Kiel.

### International Labor Organization

Members of the League of Nations agree to establish a permanent organization to promote international adjustment of labor conditions, to consist of an annual international labor conference and an international labor office. The former is composed of four representatives of each state, two from the government and one each from the employers and the employed. Each of them may vote individually. It will be a deliberative legislative body, its measures taking the form of draft conventions or recommendations for legislation, which if passed by two-thirds vote must be submitted to the law-making authority in every state participating. Each government may either enact the terms into law or prove the principles but modify them to local needs, leave the actual legislation in case of a federal state to local legislatures, or reject the convention altogether without further obligation. It is to collect and distribute information on labor throughout the world and prepare agenda for the conference. It will publish a periodical in French and English and possibly other languages. Each state agrees to make to it for presentation to the conference an annual report of measures taken to execute accepted conventions. The governing body consists of members, six the employers and six the employees, to serve for three years.

On complaint that any government has failed to carry out a convention to which it is a party, the governing body may make inquiries directly to that government, and, in case the reply is unsatisfactory, may publish the complaint with comment. A complaint by one government against another may be referred by the governing body to a commission of inquiry nominated by the secretary-general of the league. If the commission's report fails to bring satisfactory action the matter may be taken to a permanent court of international justice for final decision. The chief reliance for se-



enforcing enforcement of the law will be publicly with a possibility of economic action in the background.

The first meeting of the conference will take place in October, 1919, at Washington, to discuss the eight-hour day or 48-hour week; prevention of unemployment; extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Bern in 1906, prohibiting night work for women and use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches; employment of women and children at night or in unhealthy work; employment of women before and after child birth; maternity benefits and employment of children as regards minimum age.

Nine principles of labor conditions are recognized on the ground that "the well-being, physical and moral, of the industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance." Exceptions are necessitated by differences of climate, habits, and economic development. They include the guiding principle that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce; right of association of employers and employees; a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life; the eight-hour day or 48-hour week; a weekly rest of at least 24 hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable; abolition of child labor, and assurance of the minimum of education and proper physical development of children; equal pay for equal work as between men and women; equal treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein, including foreigners; and a system of inspection in which women should take part.

#### Guarantees

Western Europe. As a guarantee for the execution of the treaty German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by allied and associated troops for 15 years. If the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany, certain districts, including the bridgehead of Cologne, will be evacuated at the expiration of five years. Certain other districts, including the bridgehead of Coblenz and the territories nearest the Belgian frontier will be evacuated after ten years, and the remainder, including the bridgehead of Mainz, will be evacuated after 15 years. In case the international reparations commission finds that Germany has failed to observe the whole or part of her obligations, either during the occupation or after the 15 years have expired, the whole or part of the areas specified will be reoccupied immediately. If before the expiration of the 15 years Germany complies with all the treaty undertakings, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

Eastern Europe. All German troops at present in territories to the east of the new frontier shall return as soon as the allied and associated governments deem wise. They are to abstain from all requisitions and are in no way to interfere with measures for national defense taken by the government concerned.

All questions regarding occupation not provided for by the treaty will be regulated by a subsequent convention or conventions which will have similar force and effect.

#### Miscellaneous

Germany agrees to recognize the full validity of the treaties of peace and additional conventions to be concluded by the allied and associated powers with the powers allied with Germany, to agree to the decision to be taken as to the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, and to recognize the new states in the frontier to be fixed for them.

Germany agrees not to put forward any pecuniary claims against any allied or associated powers signing the present treaty based on events previous to the coming into force of the treaty.

Germany accepts all decrees as to German ships and goods made by any allied or associated prize court. The Allies reserve the right to examine all decisions of German prize courts.

The present treaty, of which the French and British texts are both authentic, shall be ratified and the ratifications or ratifications made in Paris as soon as possible. The treaty is to become effective in all respects for each power on the date of deposition of its ratification.

#### OIL FIELDS DEVELOPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Geologists and oil experts who have made recent experiments in the oil fields in West Tennessee report that more than 1,000,000 acres of oil lands within a belt 100 miles wide and extending through Dickson, Robertson and Montgomery counties, are undergoing development.

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## PRESS COMMENT ON TREATY PROVISIONS

London Paper Declares Terms Not More Stringent Than Are Required for Security—Critiques Shipping Clause

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Times in an editorial, discussing the terms says:

"The military and naval conditions are undoubtedly severe, but not in our opinion a whit more stringent than the safety of Europe and of the world require. They provide for the reduction of the German Army to a force which must at no time exceed 100,000 men. It is said that von Hindenburg has twice that number under his command at this moment.

"They limit the German armaments on land and German stocks of ammunition to very small figures. The scale may be judged by the restriction on Germany's 4.2 guns, the heaviest she is to be allowed, which are to be limited to no more than 154. Of her heavy machine guns the limit is 756. The 4.2 guns are to be 'rationed' on about 67,000 rounds and field guns on 204,000 rounds.

"Still more fatal to an early revival of 'militarism' are provisions designed to destroy the institution, which breathed its evil spirit into the old German Army and into the German people. The Great General Staff and all like organizations are to disappear. The number of officers is not to exceed the 4,000 officers now in service who are retained. They must remain in it until they are 45 and new officers must be kept upon the active list for 25 years. Retired officers must not take part in military training and are to be free from all military obligations. There is to be but one military school for each arm and military training in other schools or by associations, are not forgotten and are prohibited. Universal military service is of course abolished and all possible care is exercised to prevent a repetition of the Krumpke trick of 1897-12.

#### Suppression of Navy

"Similar measures are taken to prevent the German Navy from recovering from its defeat. It, too, is strictly rationed in men and in ships. It is to consist of not more than six heavy battleships, as many light cruisers and a dozen destroyers and torpedo boats. Germany is to possess no submarines, not even for purposes of commerce. The personnel is to be reduced to 15,000 all told, including 15,000 officers and warrant officers. Here, too, vigorous precautions against evasion are prescribed.

"Germany is to have no airplanes after Oct. 1, and no dirigibles. The air forces are to be demobilized and all aviation grounds within 150 kilometers of the right bank of the Rhine are to be plowed up and all fortifications for 50 miles east of the river are to be dismantled. All of these provisions are to be carried out within periods fixed at two or three months from the signature of the treaty.

"The articles on reparation may not seem so satisfactory, but the principle that Germany is to accept responsibility for all loss and damage she has done appears to be accepted. At the same time we are told that the Allies recognize her inability, and the inability of her confederates, to make this loss and damage good. Apparently, she is to be obliged to make good all the damage to 'civilian populations' of the regions she has devastated. How much further her obligations are to be enforced remains obscure, and she is to have 30 years, a long day to pay what an international commission shall decide to be the whole sum she is to pay. While this seems still to be undetermined, the instalments payable in 1919 and 1920 are fixed by the treaty at £1,000,000,000. The Allies take the power to decide what part payment of this amount may be made in ships.

#### Shipping Clause Discussed

"Is this the only way in which the 'ton for ton' policy which figured so prominently on electioneering platforms is to be carried out? The nation will anxiously await a clear and positive statement on the subject. If pledges given on the matter of such special and vital importance to England are to be treated as 'just words' bitter disappointment and keen resentment against the government will be widespread and lasting in the country. U-boat piracy will have attained one of its main ends despite our victory. It will have crippled our commerce and therefore our whole industrial life

during the all-important period of reconstruction and crippled them as it was meant to, to the direct advantage of our defeated rivals.

#### Important Clauses Foreseen

"The demands of the Allies and the United States in regard to the renunciation of all Germany's 'rights and titles' to the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, to the Saar Basin, rectification of the Belgian frontier, punishment of German crimes, the future of Schleswig and the 'corridor' from Poland to Danzig do not differ essentially from those described as probable in our Paris correspondence. Never to most of us are a series of elaborate arrangements, some of a very important kind, outlined under the headings of 'Economic Conditions' and 'Finance.' Customs, shipping, the most favored nation treatment for the Allies and associates, solidity of certain contracts and the collection of debts will be found among them. Their multiplicity gives some idea of the interrelations of modern commerce and of the enormous labor which the commissions of the conference must have expended upon them.

"Finally, it must be remembered that many of the classes are closely intertwined with the provisions of the League of Nations covenant."

## CHINESE SENTIMENT DECLARED HOSTILE

Declaration Is Made That Force Should Be Used to Block Japan's Territorial Claim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chinese in Chicago are keenly disappointed over the decision of the Peace Conference at Paris to give Japan the territory which Germany secured from China by force, and feel that China would be justified in blocking Japan by force, if necessary, said E. B. Kan, interpreter in the United States Immigration office, in discussing the question with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The Chinese in this country," he said, "might ask the United States Congress to make a protest, against the action of the Peace Conference on this matter." China, he continued, expected to get this territory back. There was no question in dispute as to whether the land belonged to China. The United States was the only country backing China's claim, and this accounts for the outcome, he said.

"There will be strong opposition voiced by China," he declared. "The Chinese put no credence in Japan's promise to return Kiaochow and Shantung Province. That is only a pretense of Japan. Japan has exploited China for years, and is trying to absorb the country, little by little. This has taught China a great lesson, and it will have the effect of making her people stand closer together.

"This shows what China gets for being unprepared. China is a peaceable nation. If it were a fighting nation, not like Germany but ready to stand up for its rights, Japan would not dare to urge such claims.

"Japan blocked every possible step to keep China from going into the war. Japan knows that if China wakes up, with her 400,000,000 population, Japan's power in China will cease. Japan was not in favor of China's sending troops to France to help the Allies. Japan knew that if the Allies equipped and trained the Chinese—and China could have raised an army of 10,000,000—Japan would have no show over China in the future."

#### GROSS TONS HEREAFTER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All business of the Shipping Board hereafter will be transacted in gross, instead of deadweight, tons, conforming with the usage of all the other nations of the world in that respect.

## BOLSHEVISM AND THE RADICAL PRESS

Direct Advocacy of Soviet Government in United States Is Seen in Propaganda of the I. W. W. and Socialist Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—How the Bolshevik press propaganda in the United States expresses itself along several distinct lines is described in a statement issued by W. J. Ghent of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Mr. Ghent finds that there is, first, the direct advocacy of soviet government in the United States. The I. W. W. and Socialist papers are almost a unit for this. "Even the single-tax organ, The Public," says Mr. Ghent, "has lately been discovering the identity of sovietism with democracy, and it seems to regard with equanimity, if not with downright approval, the proposed substitution of soviet for ballot boxes and legislatures."

But Mr. Ghent declares that the "journals of light and leading," such as the Nation, the New Republic, the Dial, and the Survey, draw back from so concrete a proposal. "Bolshevism may be a beautiful thing in Russia, but it would lose something of its luster if transplanted to these shores. Sometimes, indeed, these journals take occasion to say that they are not in favor of bolshevism even in Russia."

With 95 per cent of everything in these columns regarding Russia given to a glorification of Bolshevik ideas and Bolshevik deeds, the occasional disclaimer furnishes to the open-minded merely a baffling puzzle. If the soviet system, as applied by the Bolsheviks, has even half the virtues so insistently ascribed to it, these journals, by refusing to recommend its universal adoption, are false to the interests of mankind.

In the matter of glorifying bolshevism in its own land, Mr. Ghent finds all sections of the press favoring the soviet as a united and valuable chorus. He charges that the Bolshevik, I. W. W., radical and liberal journals habitually suppress or distort the most dependable testimony about Russia, at the same time keeping up a constant fire of accusation against the "capitalist" press for its alleged practice of doing the same thing.

With reference to the "capitalist" press, Mr. Ghent says:

"One who has been in the working class movement all his life may presumably question these accusations without drawing the suspicion that he holds a brief for the accused. "Unquestionably the conservative and moderate newspapers and periodicals have published much about Russia that is false, much that is exaggerated, much that is mere idle rumor. Unquestionably, also, some of them, perhaps all of them, have now and then suppressed information to which the world was entitled.

"Yet, after all, most of the authentic information that has come out of Russia has been printed by these publications."

## SURVEY PLANNED OF PANAMA'S RESOURCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—For the purpose of conducting an economic survey of Panama and to formulate a plan for the economic reconstruction of the Republic, Dr. Clarence J. Owens, director-general of the Southern Commercial Congress sailed yesterday for Colon with a staff of six men.

In outlining the objects of his mission, which was created under a law passed by the Congress of Panama, Dr. Owens said, just before sailing, that he expected to spend some two or three months in Panama and that the survey that he would conduct would include the manufactures, farms, banks and finances of the Republic in preparation for the development which he felt was bound to come with the end of the war and when the canal would again be in general use for commercial purposes.

Dr. Owens also spoke of a plan which he expected to submit for the establishment of a pan-American college of commerce in Panama, intended to prepare for the era of trade and prosperity in the trade and commerce of South and Central America and the United States, through the canal as a commercial center, which he believes at hand. In this college instruction would be given in English and Spanish, also in the trade customs and needs of the people of both continents. Men interested in developing intercontinental trade, would be expected to attend.

AMENDED BILL ON ANARCHY REPORTED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Joint Judiciary Committee of the State Legislature has unanimously voted to report the anti-anarchy bill in a new draft, striking out Section 2, which provided that possession except by public officers or officials of any written or printed document, paper or periodical of an anarchistic nature should be prima facie evidence of the unlawful exhibition, distribution or promulgation of it. The committee also struck out the words in Section 1, "or who shall advocate, advise or counsel any refusal to obey any lawful order of any public official, officer or person empowered to act or acting under such law."

The bill was passed through all stages in the House and recommitment by the Senate. A house order is now before the committee on Rules calling upon the committee to report the bill immediately in view of the May Day riots.

## NEAR-BEER AND SOFT-DRINK TAXES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Regulations for administration of the 15 per cent tax on near-beer and other beverages made of cereals, and the 10 per cent tax on the manufacture of soft drinks, provide that the assessment is against the original manufacturer in the case of near-beer, even though he sells to another concern which bottles and sells the product. If the beverage is subjected, in the process, to any remarking, sales by the second manufacturer also are taxable. The tax is on the manufacturer's price, not the retail price. The tax on soft drinks, as differentiated from soda-fountain products, is on unfurnished grape juice, ginger ale, root beer, pop, artificial mineral waters, apple juice, loganberry juice, and other fruit juices. The tax is paid by the manufacturer, and these articles are exempt from soda-fountain taxes.

One thing that must be eliminated from our textbooks and educational process generally, said the speaker, is the glorification of revolution. We have been trained from our revolutionary days to believe that revolt from established government is a legitimate and often necessary method

## AMERICANIZATION PROGRAM OUTLINED

President of the University of Washington Says the United States Probably Faces Its Most Momentous and Crucial Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The broad outlines of a national Americanization program, containing many fresh viewpoints and original declarations, were laid down by Dr. Henry A. Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, in an address before a large meeting of the Commonwealth Club of California, in San Francisco, recently.

Dr. Suzzallo told his hearers that in its Americanization problem, with all of its implications and complications, the United States faces an era more momentous and crucial, perhaps, than any that it has yet passed through, and that the correct solution of this problem demanding radical changes in many deep-seated thought-processes of the people, will tax to the utmost the well known flexibility and adaptability of the American character.

This Americanization army that is now mobilizing, said the speaker in effect, will be engaged on three fronts or frontiers. First, there is the frontier of the far-flung national boundaries, including colonial possessions with the peoples that are dwelling under the United States protection; second, there is the frontier that is punctured by the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and others circling the continent to San Francisco and Seattle, where the tides of immigration come in; and third, there is the continuous frontier of American childhood with its perpetual problem of unfolding in the young the true ideas of American democracy and freedom.

Upon these frontiers, and particularly the last two, said the speaker, the United States will carry on its great effort to revalue, readjust, and realign some of the primary elements of its civilization. This great task has been made necessary, he said, by the fact, among others, that two tides of foreign philosophy have in recent years come to our shores. First, the philosophy of socialistic radicalism, born in Germany where social and economic equality was unknown; and second, the still more radical philosophy of bolshevism, born in Russia as a protest against age-long oppression. This system of thought, natural enough as an outgrowth of the civilization from which it sprang, is founded upon class war and coercion instead of discussion and orderly development, and of course has no place in the American life.

One thing that must be eliminated from our textbooks and educational process generally, said the speaker, is the glorification of revolution. We have been trained from our revolutionary days to believe that revolt from established government is a legitimate and often necessary method

of national development. But in this connection there is one very important thing that we must remember and teach, and that is that when full individual liberty was embodied in the Constitution of the United States the reason for the glorification of revolution in the United States ceased to exist.

Important planks in the Americanization platform laid down by Dr. Suzzallo include: the cessation of immigration until we have had time to assimilate the foreign population that we already have; the declaration that it is better to face a period of high-priced labor without additional immigrants than lower wages and increased immigration; that it is necessary to restrict citizenship not to those having certain intellectual requirements but to those having the proper attitude of appreciation toward the democratic institutions for which America stands; that it is necessary also to restrict the suffrage on the same ground that we limit the membership in state legislatures; that it is necessary to re-define democracy in the light of the democracy of our great national leaders of the past for the special reason that there are abroad today a host of misinterpretations of the term; that the common man must be trained to appreciate and take advantage of expert service in order that the average efficiency of democracy may be raised to the level of the highest ability available rather than lowered to the level of the least expert.

## SOCIALIST NOMINEE FOR MAYOR HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—G. E. Ruthenberg, Socialist candidate for Mayor, gave himself over to the police yesterday, shortly after warrants were issued by Police Prosecutor Lind charging Ruthenberg, Tom Clifford and E. J. Fried, companion Socialists, with assault to kill, as a result of the May Day Bolshevik demonstration here.

Two charges were preferred against Ruthenberg and Clifford, and one against Fried, who is a real estate dealer. His activities have hitherto been confined to appearing as bondsmen for his more revolutionary associates.

#### ANTI-VACCINATION SUIT FILED


Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—A suit has been filed in the Superior Court of this city against Dr. Hiram M. Read, city health commissioner, and Dr. Ira C. Brown, medical supervisor of the public schools, by P. H. Holdsworth and his wife, alleging that damages to the amount of \$5700 were sustained by the Holdsworth family owing to an order of the Health Department quarantining all school children in their homes if they refused to submit to vaccination.

#### LABOR SCARCE IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HOUSTON, Texas—The demand for labor in the Texas coast country far exceeds the supply, according to the United States Employment Bureau in Houston.



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Serge Suits, large sizes only, tailored long line model with vest, cut in slight lines. Value 49.50. Price 45.00

Serge Box Suits, with tucked panel back, braid bound fancy silk vest, beautifully tailored. Value 55.00. Price 45.00 Third Floor

**Silk Nightgowns**  
Fine Crepe de Chine  
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Our effort has been to get a gown representing real quality and value at this price, and so great was our confidence in the styles selected that we ordered in large quantity which made possible this exceptional value. Fourth Floor



## UNUSED LAND FOR SOLDIERS' FARMS

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, Outlines His Plan for Development of Idle Tracts in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Speaking at the first of a series of reconstruction conferences held in Washington under the auspices of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, outlined his plan for the development of the idle land of the United States in connection with the soldier settlement scheme.

"I don't believe in slacker lands any more than I believe in slacker men," said Secretary Lane. "Every foot of soil in the United States is willing to work for you and for me and for the world, and no man has the right of a place in the United States who is not willing to work. I want to make for soldiers farms of a new kind—something that will be a satisfaction to the boy and to the girl, to the woman as well as the man. In every state in the Union I want 100,000 acres. We don't contemplate reclaiming all of the 250,000,000 acres of unused land that might be had. We don't ask for more than simply enough land in the next three years to keep up with the growing population that must be fed. We would enter no new competition against the farmer that is. But I would take the hundred thousand acres and in the center put a model settlement; group those farms in small lots, in small acreages near that central settlement, with good roads from the farm to the church and the school, with telephones from the farm to the settlement, with a man upon the project who could guide these boys in the change of crops that should be had and the kind of fertilizer that should be used; and I would have those farms worked as nearly as may be along the line of the settlements in Denmark, cooperatively selling their product and buying what they wanted. If we can get this scheme through, we will revolutionize farming in the United States."

Secretary Lane received strong support in his project from Representative Frank W. Mondell, Republican floor leader, who insisted on the obligation of the national government to afford such of the returning soldiers and sailors as desire it an opportunity to work out a farm home.

Edward P. Costigan, United States Tariff Commissioner, urged a broader program of land social service, including national supervision of the lumber industry, government building, and government retention of ultimate land title, to meet industrial problems.

## CHILD-LABOR LAW TO BE OBSERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Many children between 14 and 16 years employed in industrial plants throughout the south are affected by the provisions of the child labor clause in the United States Revenue Act which became effective in April. Anticipating the enactment of the law, numerous manufacturers arranged the working hours of children to conform with it, and revenue agents here state that the clause will subject to heavy penalties, in the way of taxation, all plants which do not comply with the act.

Ten per cent of the total accrued annual net profits, if the law is upheld, will be forfeited by any concern not conforming its business to the law, which is stated to be intended to regulate the employment of young children, rather than to increase the federal revenues. This tax will be imposed upon all concerns which employ children under 14 years, or which work children between 14 and 16 for more than eight hours a day or more than six days a week, or before 6 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

## STRIKERS TO LOSE TWO PROFIT PERIODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio—Clarence A. Earl, vice-president of the Willys-Overland Company, said yesterday that employees who walked out would lose the next two three-month periods of the 50-50 profits in the company's recently instituted profit-sharing plan, even though they returned to work. The company's first quarter bonus in 1919 was \$415,000. Union leaders claimed yesterday the total of strikers was over 10,000.

Mr. Earl says 655 men are still at work at the Overland and over 1000 at the Electro-Auto-Lite concern. All union men out will be given a weekly allowance from the treasuries of their unions.

## Non-Union Men Join Strikers

TOLEDO, Ohio—About 2000 non-union workers at the Willys-Overland and Electro-Auto-Lite plants yesterday joined 8500 union men already out in protest against a 48-hour week.

## CENTRAL SCHOOL CONTROL FOR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the Senate recently Senator Pope offered a resolution making for the establishment of a free compulsory school system for the Dominion of Canada, under central control and with uniform text-books in both French and English. Senator Pope particularly emphasized

the position of the minorities in the various provinces and the need of compulsory school attendance. Quebec is the only province which is without provision for compulsory school attendance and this condition of affairs, the Senator claimed, was responsible for large numbers of Quebec children being taken from school after a few years' education. Too many, he claimed, left after the third and fourth years' schooling, especially when taken in comparison with the attendance in Ottawa. In support of this argument he quoted the following figures:

QUEBEC  
First Year—Protestant, 14,756; Roman Catholic, 15,378.  
Second Year—Protestant, 8843; Roman Catholic, 97,947.  
Third Year—Protestant, 8377; Roman Catholic, 75,247.  
Fourth Year—Protestant, 8142; Roman Catholic, 14,045.  
Fifth Year—Protestant, 6464; Roman Catholic, 17,468.

ONTARIO  
Primer, 131,344; first reader, 72,898; second reader, 102,972; third reader, 100,023; fourth reader, 90,050.

In the Roman Catholic schools beyond the third year, and in the Protestant schools beyond the fourth year, there was only 23 per cent on the enrollment of the earlier years. In Toronto the proportion was 33 per cent, Ottawa 37 per cent, and New York 44 per cent. In Montreal, only 60 per cent of the proportion of Toronto and Ottawa finished the public school course. It showed that even free education was not a success without compulsion. The last census showed in all Canada there were 137,060 illiterate males over 21, Canadian born, and of these Quebec had 69,750, and Ontario 26,516.

## MOB RULE DENOUNCED BY STRIKE LEADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Nathan Kleinman, the strike leader who was kidnapped from his room in the Needham House, has returned to this city, despite the threat of the "self-appointed vigilantes" against him if he did return. The police of Lawrence are investigating the kidnapping, and several of the employees of the hotel have been questioned by the authorities.

The general strike committee issued a lengthy statement denouncing "mob rule," and stating that "New England, with her long record of active protest against mob rule in the south, now faces the same situation within its own borders."

## STRUCTURAL STEEL FOR BATTLESHIPS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Franklin D. Roosevelt, acting Secretary of the Navy, yesterday signed an order for structural steel sufficient to keep in progress the work on the three battleships building at the New York, Norfolk and Mare Island yards. The price will be based on the lowest bid offered for the remainder of the same type of steel.

Mr. Roosevelt said this would enable the department to keep the working forces of the yards intact while awaiting an agreement as to prices between the Department of Commerce's industrial board and the Railroad Administration.

## SCRUBWOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The House of Representatives yesterday rejected on roll call the recommendation of its Ways and Means Committee that a bill for a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour for scrubwomen in public and private employment be referred to the next Legislature. The House just previously, on a rising vote, had accepted the committee report. Notice was given of an amendment restricting the operation of the bill to public employment.

## SOLDIERS' EXEMPTION ORDERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson in an executive order cabled from Paris has directed the Civil Service Commission to exempt soldiers, sailors and marines from physical requirements for any Civil Service position upon certification by the Federal Board of Vocational Education that the applicant has been specially trained and qualified for the position.

## SCHOOL PAYROLL INCREASED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Hawaiian Legislature has increased the monthly payroll of public school teachers to \$118,000 a month. This gives each teacher a salary raise of about 33 1/3 per cent, which was the figure sought by the several teachers' associations in the Territory.

## STATE OWNERSHIP BILL LOST

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The House of Representatives yesterday voted down a bill to permit acquisition by the State of street railway properties. The House also defeated a bill to allow the city of Lynn to operate the lines of the Hays State Street Railway Company within the city borders.

## LOS ANGELES MAYORALTY RACE

LOS ANGELES, California—Returns early yesterday from nearly one-half the vote in Tuesday's primary indicated that Meredith P. Snyder, former Mayor, who was leading in the mayoralty race, and Mayor F. T. Woodman, would be the nominees to go before the people at the election in June. There were four other candidates.

## FIELD TO BE ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LAKE CHARLES, Louisiana—Geratner Field, the aviation training school established a few miles from here when the United States entered the European war, is to be abandoned June 30.

## DEFENSE OF I. W. W. CONVICTS OPPOSED

Delegates to Convention in Chicago Declare That Funds for Organization Have Been Lost in Aiding Accused Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Declaring that about \$200,000 had been spent in defense of indicted I. W. W., and that every case had been lost, some of the delegates at the general convention of the Industrial Workers of the World yesterday registered their opposition to contributing further funds for the defense of convicted members.

This dissatisfaction was explained in two ways. Some of the delegates urged the passage of a resolution declaring that hereafter no funds sent into the I. W. W. general headquarters at Chicago for organization should be used for defense purposes, and other delegates declared that some of the industrial unions have already refused to buy defense stamps.

The delegates expressing the latter view declared that hereafter I. W. W. members must defend themselves. They contended that it is useless to expend money for defense, and that the money should be used for organization work and propaganda. Others claimed that the I. W. W. was compelled to turn itself into a defense league, and charged that the funds which have been given to defense should be diverted to organization work. A resolution against using funds for defense was tabled, after considerable debate.

Strong opposition to the leadership of William D. Haywood, since its beginning the most prominent figure in the I. W. W. movement, was evinced at the convention yesterday when a motion that would have debarred Haywood from holding office was released from prison on bond was defeated by a rather narrow margin.

While it is reported by I. W. W. leaders that some action will be taken for rotation in office before the convention closes, the statement that action had been taken on Tuesday on a resolution that would debar Haywood from office was erroneous. The action taken at that time recommended that a resolution for rotation in office be passed over to the committee on resolutions. It was explained by Thomas Whitehead, acting secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W.

The resolution on rotation in office recommended to the convention by the general resolutions committee of the convention provides that in the future no I. W. W. under indictment, in prison, or out on bond, can hold an official position in the general offices of the organization. The resolution did not carry, but 21 of the 51 delegates present voted for it, the vote being 145 for to 198 against, the delegates having votes according to the number of members each represented.

Delegates avoided mentioning the name of Haywood in their discussions, but it was declared by J. Scott of New York City, one of the members of the general executive board of the I. W. W., that under Haywood's regime \$29,000 of the organization fund had been used for the defense of some of the officers of the board convicted in Chicago for violation of the Espionage Act.

## EXPRESS MEN VOTE TO EXTEND STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Representatives of the drivers, chauffeurs, mechanics, and garage men, employed by the American Railway Express Company, who are on strike, voted yesterday for a general strike of the company's employees. The men are dissatisfied with provisions of the wage award of the United States Railroad Administration on May 1. This gave them a flat increase of \$25 a month, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1919. The eight-hour day was granted, with pro-rata time for two hours beyond the eight, and time and a half for 10 hours. The men demand they shall not have to work more than 10 hours over time, ask double time for Sundays and holidays, and that all Sunday work be voluntary. They ask a week's vacation with pay.

## BRITISH EDUCATION ACT IS EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sir Cyril Jackson, one of the chairmen of the Industrial Board of Arbitration of Great Britain, explained the British Education Act to the delegates attending the conference on child welfare yesterday. The act, he said, requires that children in Great Britain shall attend school until the age of 14, and between the ages of 14 and 18 they will be given an opportunity to attend continuation school for 320 hours each year.

"In Great Britain," Sir Cyril said, "we are approaching a national basis

of working hours. Most of the big trades are reducing the hours to 44 or 48 a week. This shortening of hours makes it all the more important that men and women shall know how to use their leisure. It is intended to help them to get more education so that they can be better citizens."

R. C. Davison, chairman of the Child Labor Exchange of England, explained the working of that system. It affords a means of keeping trace of the positions open to children, he said, and of seeing that the children get work suitable to them.

Mlle. Le Carter, who kept open a high school in Brussels, Belgium, throughout the war, described the position of education as it was in Belgium before the war, and the situation that confronts the country as a result of war experiences.

## MASONIC REPORT ON WAR WORK

Particular Regard Is Paid at New York Meeting to the Relief Work Done by Masons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The overseas commission which represented Masonry in the United States, and which went to France in January, made its report, through Past Grand Master Townsend Scudder of Brooklyn, at the second session of the one hundred and thirty-eighth annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, at Masonic Temple in this city yesterday.

Mr. Scudder delivered the report orally, and there were said to be no printed copies. The report was about 12,000 words long, and dealt in great detail with the results of the commission's investigation of war conditions as affecting freemasonry, with particular regard for the war-relief work done by Masons throughout the United States.

The edict of Grand Master William S. Farmer of Syracuse, that after July 1 only the English language can be used in the lodges in his jurisdiction, was the subject of lengthy debate yesterday which followed the adoption of a resolution supporting the grand master in this action.

The edict wipes out all alien languages from the ritual and business of the lodges, but it is believed that toward some lodges where the personnel is such that the accomplishment of such a change by July 1 would be extremely difficult, a certain leniency will be practised. But as soon as possible thereafter, it is said, even those lodges must drop all languages other than English, because the grand master feels strongly that an alien language encourages alien thinking, and he is determined to have the lodges in his jurisdiction thoroughly American.

During the last year, seven new lodges were instituted, and the membership increased 9484, to a total of more than 211,000, while receipts increased from \$262,375 to \$280,038. It was one of the most prosperous years in the organization's history.

The convention has adopted the outline of a tentative plan for organization of the Masonic Service Association, admitting all masonic jurisdictions in the United States on equal footing, on expressing approval of its constitution. The association's aims would include financial relief and masonic visitation, particularly in times of disaster and distress.

## JITNEY BILL LOST

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The House of Representatives yesterday refused to substitute a bill giving communities the right to license jitneys and prescribe their fees, routes and fares, for a report of the Street Railway Committee retaining control of such vehicles in the Massachusetts Public Service Commission. A motion to reconsider went over.

## REPUBLICANS ELECT MAYOR

BALTIMORE, Maryland—For the first time in 20 years, the Republicans here have elected a Mayor, when state's attorney, William F. Broening, defeated George W. Williams, the Democratic candidate who was defeated by William Malster, 20 years ago. Mr. Broening's majority was approximately 9500.

## CUNARD ANCHOR

Passenger and Freight Services.

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Royal George	May 20
Orduna	May 22
Caronia	May 24
Royal George	June 17
Caronia	June 21
Orduna	June 24

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Aquitania	June 2
Mauritania	June 10
Aquitania	June 29

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## AUGUST TO SEE MAIN FORCE HOME

Secretary Baker Says Army of Occupation Will Be Only United States Troops Retained—Men Want No Parades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The month of August ought to see every United States soldier back in this country from France, these not including the 300,000 men in the army of occupation along the Rhine, said Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, yesterday, upon his return to Washington from a trip of inspection to the American expeditionary force. About 700,000 men will return at the rate of 250,000 to 300,000 a month.

"The state of mind of the boys in France is one of very great anxiety to get home," he said. "The sentiment among them against being held in camps in the United States for parades in the great cities was almost unanimous. They appreciate the welcome, but they want to be demobilized as rapidly as possible."

When asked what effect the peace treaty would have upon the retention of United States troops in the army of occupation, Mr. Baker replied that while he had no precise information of what the terms required of this country would be, any permanent force in Germany would be drawn from the regular army.

Mr. Baker spoke with the greatest enthusiasm of the American expeditionary force university. He said there are more than 9000 students taking courses. Sometimes a private is the instructor, sometimes an officer, and the Y. M. C. A. and the army have brought over college professors and technical experts. In addition, about 3000 men are studying in colleges in England and France.

"The idea of all this is that no soldier will return to the United States illiterate," said Mr. Baker. Elementary subjects, as well as higher education, are taught. There also are schools of art and music. They even are teaching some of the men who cannot reach the university, through correspondence courses.

"Our army of occupation, I am told, is in perfect condition," Mr. Baker said. "They have taken the best equipment from the whole expeditionary force. This army will be supplied through the ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam, but the principal port of embarkation is at Brest. This camp now is the best the army ever had."

## STATE INSURANCE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Joint Judiciary Committee of the state Legislature has voted to report against the recommendation of the recess committee on workmen's compensation that a state fund be established in which employers may insure themselves against liability for injury to employees. The Judiciary Committee voted to report a bill permitting employers to carry their own insurance against industrial accidents.

## NEW SUNDAY SPORTS BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A bill permitting, in any city or town which ac-

## MEDICAL FREEDOM ISSUE IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—What is regarded as an important advance step in the effort for more complete medical freedom that is being made in California by various organizations and individuals, is the bill that has just been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, exempting those school children from physical examination whose parents or guardians file a written request with the school authorities that they do not wish such examination made.

This law requires, however, that whenever there is held to be good reason to believe that a child is suffering from a so-called recognized contagious or infectious disease, he shall be sent home and not permitted to return to school until the school authorities are satisfied that such disease does not exist.

## NEW SUPPLY DEPOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The \$20,000,000 army supply depot and warehouses which the United States is building here will be completed and ready to go into operation on June 15, according to announcement by Maj. Pierson Hoover, constructing quartermaster in charge of the work.



What men want

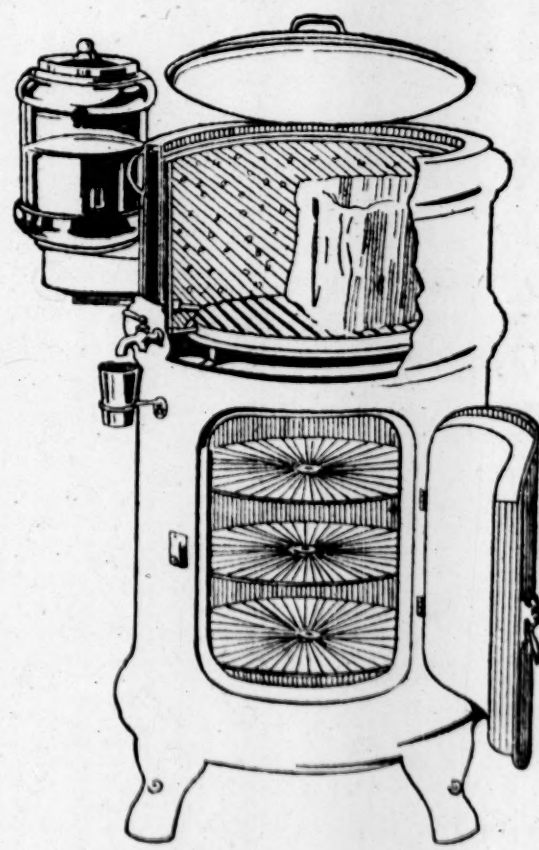
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## TZECZ CRISIS IN SOCIALIST PARTIES

Social Democratic Deputies Oppose Opportunist Pro-Austrian Tendencies and Demand New Orientation in Policy

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Bohemia—As in other countries, in Bohemia the war has caused a serious crisis in the Socialist movement. There are at present two Socialist parties there: the Tzecho-Slovak Socialist Democratic Labor Party, and the Tzecho-Slovak Socialist Party. The first is the original Tzecho-Slovak Party, which has already existed for over 30 years. It has four daily papers and many weekly and monthly reviews and local papers, and its organizations are to be found in all parts of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic. The second was founded a year ago through the reconstitution of the former National Socialist Party. It is weaker than the first, but during the last few months has acquired considerable strength. Formerly both these parties were antagonistic, but today the differences between them are not great, and may be summed up as follows: The Social Democratic Party is purely a Labor party, whereas the Socialist Party is composed of other elements also, and has a more pronounced nationalist tendency. Though the congresses of both these parties decided for amalgamation, it has not as yet been realized, owing to the objections of some influential members on both sides. In both parties there are several political and social tendencies manifested, a fact which proves that their present constitution is not definite, and that in the Tzecho-Slovak Labor movement a new party constellation is in process of formation.

### Opportunist Pro-Austrian Policy

For the last two years the Social Democratic Party has been passing through a serious crisis. During the war some of the party leaders followed the opportunist pro-Austrian policy of Dr. Smeral, which the Austrian Government found very useful, and which was opposed by the enormous majority of the party. It was only through the energetic opposition of several Social Democratic deputies, led by Modrack, that an end was put to Smeral's opportunist policy. In September, 1917, Modrack's sensational manifesto was issued, which brought about a radical change in the party. This manifesto sharply criticized the policy of Dr. Smeral, and called for a clean Socialist policy, in conformity with the wishes of the Nation. This opposition was a complete success from its start. Dr. Smeral, the president of the parliamentary groups of the Tzecho-Slovak Socialist Party, had to resign, and Dr. Heichman, the present Minister of Education in the Tzecho-Slovak Government, was elected in his place. Thus, as the result of Modrack's opposition, the opportunist policy was definitely abandoned, and this victory has prevented the break-up of the party, and materially contributed to the peaceful outcome of the Tzecho-Slovak revolution of Oct. 28, 1918.

### Working for Party Reform

But the prevailing differences in the Social Democratic Party did not cease with Modrack's victory. In his manifesto a new orientation was demanded not only with regard to the national policy, but also with regard to the proper Socialist policy. The manifesto criticized the Socialist policy which emanated from Berlin and Vienna, and ended in the betrayal of the International and bolshevism, and called for a new Socialist and Labor orientation. And since then Modrack has been working for the reform of the party both in theory and policy, and his views are voiced by the weekly journal, *Socialistické Listy*, published at Prague. It goes without saying that his views roused considerable opposition amongst the Conservative members of the party who did not want to adopt the old traditions of the party to the requirements of the new times.

Modrack elaborated his ideas in a book entitled, "The Self-Government of Labor," published at the end of last year, and another book, "The Republic and Socialism," and also in many articles in the *Socialist Review*, *Akademie*, and *Socialistické Listy*. His views may be summed up as follows: "The policy pursued by the Social Democratic parties is incompatible with the new times. Russian bolshevism and the collapse of the International at the outbreak of the war were the result of the wrong Social Democratic policy. Socialism does not imply only a class war and the struggle of the social classes for power, but it is at the same time an administrative problem, a problem of the intellectual capacity of the working classes to manage the industrial establishments and to rule society. State socialism as propagated by the Social Democratic parties would be economically inefficient, and is in a large measure unworkable. Besides it does not solve the social problems, and it does not abolish the class struggle. State collectivism and capitalist establishments have a common defect, because they are not based on the personal responsibility of the workmen, and consequently their organization represents a hegemony of the State, or the capitalists over Labor. The workers, therefore, should not rely too much upon the State, as did the proletarians of Old Rome, nor expect everything from Parliament, because socialism will not be evolved in ministerial offices, but will emerge from human society, from practical education and the democratization of the economic and social life. In place of the Socialist State, Modrack would have a cooperative Socialist Society. Only by assisting cooperative societies, by trade-unionism, and by political democracy, he says, can this cooperative

Socialist Society be realized. All these efforts of social progress and struggle lead to the same end: to the victory of democracy in the economic life and to the economic liberation of the working classes.

### Abolition of Wage System

Modrack criticizes the policy of those trade unions which plead only for higher wages, for he points out for the employers have several ways by which they can transfer the amount of the increase in wages to the consumers. The trade unions should, therefore, be inspired by a higher aim, viz., to work for the abolition of the wage system and to demand a co-partnership of workmen on the profit, property, and management of all industrial establishments. Though Modrack does not consider the co-partnership of workers as an ideal, nevertheless it is, he thinks, the first step to the democratization of industry which would lead to the cooperative system.

The present economic system, based on the hegemony of Capital and the exploitation of the workmen, is untenable. It means perpetual anarchy and revolution, which permanently endangers the human society. The present system of wages must be abolished as a first step, and its place will be taken by the Socialist co-partnership system as the only possible form of industrial undertaking. To work for this aim is, according to Modrack, the most important object of the Socialist and Labor policy.

With this aim in view, Modrack advises the workers to take a greater part in the cooperative movement, and thus to prepare themselves for the economic management of the future Socialist society. By the way, it is interesting to note that in the Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly, Modrack has proposed the introduction into the superior schools of instruction in co-operation. Modrack does not agree with those cooperative theorists who regard the producing cooperative societies of workmen as useless and economically unnatural, and insists that it is possible to organize Labor on a cooperative basis. According to his opinion the future Socialist society will be based on cooperation of producers and consumers.

### Possible Fate of Big Estates

Modrack approves of expropriation to a limited extent, and only as regards monopolistic economic concerns, where it is necessary that the natural economic resources on which the existence of the Nation depends should be taken out of the hands of the capitalist usurpers. In these he includes large estates, railways, mines, etc. Modrack's speech for the expropriation of great landowners at the last congress of the Social Democratic Party greatly furthered this question, which is at present being considered by the Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly. As the bourgeois parties also advocate the expropriation of large landowners, there is no doubt that large estates will soon disappear in the Tzecho-Slovak Republic. Modrack proposes that the expropriated land shall be given to cooperative societies of agricultural laborers and to disabled men.

He considers that Bolshevism in Russia is a classic example of the senseless policy which pretends to establish a Socialist society by expropriation and state socialism, the country having been brought to an economic catastrophe and starvation, although Russia is the richest country in agricultural products.

Such are the general outlines of the policy propagated by Modrack and *Socialistické Listy*. The majority of the party for the time being maintains a neutral attitude as regards the intellectual currents in the party; doctrinal Marxism, as preached by the Germans, never had any important following in Bohemia, and as regards Modrack's ideas the party has not as yet pronounced its judgment. It may be taken for granted that in the end the Modrack group will gain the upper hand, because the Tzecho-Slovak Party, formerly the National Socialist Party, accepts Modrack's general policy as the basis of Tzecho-Slovakism.

### AMERICAN LEGION

#### CAUCUS IN ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Delegates from the seventy-seventh division, American expeditionary force, left yesterday for St. Louis to attend the caucus of the American Legion. Other New Yorkers left on Tuesday, and all of them are to meet today to organize. Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt and others have arrived in St. Louis to complete plans for the caucus, which is expected to result in definite plans for organization of veterans of the war to correspond with the Grand Army of the Republic.

### INCIDENT IN BELGIAN CHAMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium—At the close of the sitting of the Belgian Chamber on March 12, Mr. Delacroix, the Belgian Premier, informed the Assembly that the Supreme Allied Council sitting in Paris had recognized the legitimate nature of the Belgian demand that the treaty of 1839 should be revised. The announcement was met by rounds of cheering. "On the 12th of March, 1839, now 80 years ago to the very day," continued Mr. Delacroix, "this building heard the farewells of those representatives of the Belgian provinces which the ratification of the Treaty of the Twenty-Four Articles was about to separate from Belgium. The Chamber will vote with pleasure this moving coincidence." The deputies, who had all risen as the tenor of Mr. Delacroix's announcement was realized, cheered repeatedly. Mr. Huysmans, the secretary of the International, who had just returned from attending the Berne Socialist Conference, was the only deputy who did not rise or join in the manifestation.

## DEMANDS MADE FOR IRISH INDEPENDENCE

Dr. Mannix Raises Cry of "Ireland for the Irish" at St. Patrick's Day Meeting in the Melbourne Town Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, and Roman Catholic clergy in the different Australian cities, made the celebration of St. Patrick's Day an occasion for vigorously asserting Ireland's claims to nationhood. Sinn Féin emblems were displayed.

The determined stand taken by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Alderman Cabana, against any disloyal features in the St. Patrick's Day procession led to a deadlock, which was finally ended by a way of cancelling the procession without yielding to the Lord Mayor. In the previous year, the exhibition of disloyal emblems in the procession headed by the papal delegate and Dr. Mannix led to an outburst of public indignation. This year the Lord Mayor had insisted that the Union Jack and Australian flag must be carried unfurled at the head of the procession, that no emblems relating to Sinn Féin should be carried and that the National Anthem must be played at the beginning and end of the march.

Dr. Mannix made the following reference to the Lord Mayor's action, while addressing an Irish national concert in the Melbourne Town Hall: "Will Not Tamely Submit"

"I will not refer," he said, "to certain obstacles that have been put in our way in regard to this year's St. Patrick's Day celebration. It is fortunate perhaps, for all concerned, that the prevalence of the epidemic made it futile to have the issue tried out to the end, but in case my silence should be misinterpreted I should like to say that we, Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, whether Catholics or non-Catholics, are good citizens of Australia. We look for no quarrel with anyone and want no strife with any person or with any section. We are not looking for any privileges or for any preferential treatment, but we are good citizens of Australia and expect to be treated as such. On the occasion of our public celebrations we are quite ready to abide by any reasonable conditions that are laid down for us equally with others, but I greatly mistake the Irish people in Australia if they are ever tamely going to submit to studied and deliberate insult. That, I say, in passing, the end of the chapter will be written next year."

### Hope Rests With America

"The people of Ireland are united today as probably they were never united before," he declared, and continued, "the Irish people have become quite sick of the British Parliament and the Irish members have shaken the dust of the House of Commons off their feet. For my part, I hope that their shadows will never again darken its doors. They are not going to look any more for beggarly concessions from the British Parliament. What Ireland wants today, and what Ireland must have, is no paltry concessions, but Ireland for the Irish. The 71 members who have turned their backs on the House of Commons are now looking to the Peace Conference for justice and freedom. Their hopes are centered upon President Wilson and America."

"If Mr. de Valera who, the cable messages informed us, is the first President of the Irish Republic, presented himself at the door of the Peace Conference and urged that Ireland had been crushed and oppressed by Germany, he would assuredly be told that Ireland would be given freedom and autonomy, which was the right of every little nation. But, unfortunately for Mr. de Valera, and unfortunately for Ireland, the enemy during these years has been Germany but England. The Irish question is more than a domestic question and more than an Imperial question. It is a world-wide question. If, in spite of all, Ireland is not heard at the Peace Conference, and if President Wilson and America fail her, Ireland must rely on God and the stout hearts and hands of her sons."

### TITLES QUESTION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A special committee of the House of Commons has recently been considering the subject of titles borne by Canadians. Already the committee has decided to recommend the abolition of hereditary titles and the discontinuance of the conferring of knighthoods on Canadians resident in Canada. There is still to be considered by the committee the matter of other distinctions outside those above mentioned, and also the establishment of an academy of merit which was proposed by one of the members.

### Dr. Mannix at Ballarat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BALLARAT, Victoria—Addressing Ballarat Roman Catholics on the occasion of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, Archbishop Mannix made reference to Home Rule and President Wilson. He said that so far as Home Rule went, the Irish Party had been for years riding on the English parliamentary merry-go-round. However, there was an end of the parliamentary farce, and the present Irish representatives, in withdrawing from Westminster, were, he thought, perfectly right. No wonder Ireland was

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looking at President Wilson and America. He hoped President Wilson had got a warning in America that he had better do something for Ireland, or else, like our own Prime Minister, that he had better not return to his own country.

### Precautions in Ballarat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BALLARAT, Victoria—Before granting the request of the St. Patrick's Day celebration committee for permission to march through Ballarat, the mayors of the city and town met representatives of the committee and received the assurance that the procession would be conducted on the same lines as those of previous years. On this understanding permission was granted.

### Dr. Duhig at Brisbane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland—Dr. Duhig, the Roman Catholic archbishop, took a prominent part in connection with the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Brisbane.

Speaking at a luncheon in the Exhibition Building, he said that they had had suspicion of opposition, but it had given them an opportunity of showing that the Irish national spirit was unconquerable and would remain so. The real reason why some of the states had abandoned the St. Patrick's Day procession was because the municipal authorities—not the Commonwealth Ministry—had demanded that every section of the procession should submit its displays to them for approval. No self-respecting section of people would allow itself to be branded in that way.

Referring to Home Rule for Ireland, Dr. Duhig said that this was the burning question of the day and should be settled by the Peace Conference. Ireland was distinct in everything national and would never give up the struggle for self-government. He thought that the interest being taken in Ireland by Americans was significant. There was nothing more important than the maintaining of kindly relations between Great Britain and America, and there was no disputing the fact that a great proportion of American people were dissatisfied with the treatment of Ireland. He trusted soon to see a free and undivided Ireland.

### Perth Council Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

PERTH, West Australia—Although the Perth city council had resolved that no procession should be permitted unless the banners and devices carried were approved by the council and the Union Jack and Australian flag carried at the head, Dr. Clune, the Roman Catholic archbishop, preceded by a band, led St. Patrick's Day procession through the streets of the city. A Union Jack was displayed on the second car in the procession and an Australian flag on the fourth. The procession was not marked by any disturbance, but traffic became congested, as no provision had been made by the council for its control. A request by the committee for mounted police to ride in front of the procession was refused.

The attitude of the city council was warmly criticized at a meeting of the St. Patrick's Day general committee, held prior to the day of the celebration. The conditions imposed were declared gratuitous insults to Irish citizens and to the Roman Catholic community; also an infringement of the rights of citizenship. It was agreed that the city council had exceeded its powers in endeavoring to impose conditions never contemplated by existing by-laws.

### General Berenguer's Appointment as High Commissioner Is Considered a Good One — A Man of Strong Character

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Before the Spanish Government had settled upon the successor of General Jordana as Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, and while it was still wrestling with what it rightly believed to be an extremely grave problem, a large majority of the Spanish population of Larache, Alcazar, and Arzila signed a remarkable petition and addressed it to the government, appealing for the appointment of General Silvestre to the vacant office. General Silvestre's chief recommendation was that when in Morocco previously he adopted no policy of kindness and conciliation toward the former brigand Raisuli and his like, but dealt with them in the manner that the Spanish residents and a very large proportion of others considered the best way with such persons who could never be depended upon, and who only behaved traitorously to serve their own ends, after receiving large sums of money and various offices and dignities.

### Radical Change of Policy

The petition in question stated that the necessity of filling the vacant office of High Commissioner obliged the people of these districts to join in asking that the government, when deciding who should fill the place of General Jordana, would not forget the great services General Silvestre had rendered to the country. They urged that the mistaken policy that had since been adopted had resulted in a ruinous state of things in the Spanish zone, which was equally bad for the protectors and for the protected, and they protested against it with all the energy at their command, demanding that radical change of policy which was so necessary, if they were to continue the work of civilization entrusted to them by other countries who would have the right to demand of them a strict account of all they had done.

### The New High Commissioner

In due course a few weeks ago General Damazo Berenguer y Fuste, to give him his full name, was appointed to the office of High Commissioner. If such an appointment did not give the complete satisfaction in certain quarters already indicated as that of General Silvestre would have done, it was, at all events, recognized as a very good and promising one. General Berenguer is a man of strong character and determination. He belongs to the younger and more vigorous set of Spanish military leaders who place less reliance than others do on the old traditions, and the possibility of maintaining the Spanish Army and State by the old decadent methods of inefficiency, corruption and the wholesale distribution of awards, material and decorative, with little or no work and responsibility attached to them, and in general the maintenance of an army in which the proportion of officers to men is believed to be higher than that of any other army in Europe. The Spanish army in Morocco is considered to be fully representative of the system in Spain.

General Berenguer has no delusions. He knows what Spain needs and must have, and that the old times are done for, good or bad as they may have been. Because he is a soldier, and evidently something of a statesman, too, he was chosen as Minister of War.

## LATEST PHASES OF MOROCCAN PUZZLE

General Berenguer's Appointment as High Commissioner Is Considered a Good One — A Man of Strong Character

A previous article upon the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 7.

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some months ago, and the nomination, if it caused some surprise and a little flutter in certain circles, was generally regarded as a good one, and as earnest of the intention to tackle urgent problems when opportunity offered. General Berenguer, without having done much except give special attention to the situation that was developing in Catalonia, was War Minister when this vacancy in Morocco was created, and the Count de Romanones offered him the post. He accepted. Apart from his other qualifications he had this special one that he knew Morocco well. He was also believed to be strongly in favor of a more vigorous policy and to have many reservations against the policy of "attraction." However, he cannot have been so much advanced in this respect as General Silvestre.

### A Thankless Office

General Berenguer deserved encouragement, for he assumed about the most thankless office it was possible to hold under the Spanish Government in the circumstances obtaining, and he received that encouragement and sympathy from most quarters. He is the youngest general of division in the Spanish Army, and worked his way up in the service by good work in Morocco and elsewhere, winning every advance through meritorious service. His sympathies have always been with the Allies, and he is particularly attached to France. He visited the English and French fronts in 1917, after the battle of the Somme, and was in Péronne and Bapaume just after the recapture of those towns. He had long conversations on that occasion with General Nivelle, and was agreeably surprised to meet many French officers with whom he had previously been associated in Morocco.

General Berenguer speaks the language of the Moors very well. For eight years he was stationed at Tetuan, and in 1910 and 1911 was entrusted with a special mission for the reorganization of the native forces. He has made a close study of the French military and administrative régime, and makes no secret of his strong disposition to take it as his model. In conversation upon such matters he is always inclined, especially if his audience is French, to make the remark with some emphasis, "Above all I am a great admirer of Lyautey." He has made the closest study of the plans and methods of the French residential general, and it is his object to establish the most cordial relations with him. Further, it was his earnest desire on his appointment to remove every trace of suspicion or want of confidence between the Spanish and

French in Morocco, so that they might work together toward the common end in the best conditions.

Owing to the new Spanish administrative arrangements by which the High Commissioner is no longer general-in-chief, his office corresponds more closely with that of the French resident-general, and he considers that with its decentralization the new organization in the Spanish zone is more flexible than the old one, which was based on an excessive respect for the military régime in the peninsula. When, very speedily after his appointment, he was about to leave for Morocco, he said that in the first place he was going without any special instructions in regard to Raisuli, his object being to make a preliminary inspection of the situation, and then confer about it with the head of the government in Madrid. He was inclined to believe at the outset that there was some exaggeration in regard to the German menace in the zone, and pointed out that all the resources of the Spanish organization in the zone had been devoted to works of vigilance with the object of preventing the dispatch of reserves or supplies to Ab-del-Malek, the Moorish chief, who had been working in such close cooperation with the Germans in the eastern parts of the zone, and continually making raids on the French, retreating for safety thereafter into the Spanish zone again.

But it had to be remembered at this time that the wings of Ab-del-Malek had been clipped, for, unlike Raisuli, he had staked all on a German victory, and now, with his disappointed tribesmen continually deserting him, he had taken to an almost solitary flight, and his whereabouts were unknown.

## BELGIAN CREDITS PROVIDING FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Commission for Relief in Belgium, which since the beginning of the war has shipped to Belgium more than 5,000,000 tons of food, costing more than \$750,000,000, as well as clothing, household articles, and agricultural implements, has now ceased its activities in shipping food.

The Belgian Government has established in the United States a commercial credit of \$50,000,000, and through P. N. Gray & Co., Inc., will purchase about 80,000 tons of food a month, with textiles and machinery, for shipment to Belgium in the ships formerly operated by the commission.

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## TRAINING FORMER BRITISH SOLDIERS

Discharged Soldiers in Need  
of Training Receive Advice  
From Technical Committees  
and Free Instruction

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The problem of meeting the needs of those discharged soldiers who have been either unable to resume their former occupations or through having been unskilled, or only partly trained before joining the army, desire to better their prospects, has been a very interesting one. In order to deal with it in the best way, it has been found necessary to divide Great Britain into 21 areas, each under a superintending inspector. Each town has its own facilities for training its own discharged soldiers, and in addition the rural districts undertake training on farms, in various horticultural establishments and through village industries.

To enable the soldier to obtain expert advice as to what trade is best suited to him, 27 local technical advisory committees have been formed. The training is free, and at the end a bonus, equivalent to 5s. for every week of training, may be awarded, and a sum not exceeding £10 may be granted for the purchase of tools. While training, the man receives an allowance for himself and his children, and, if training necessitates absence from home, the wife also receives an allowance, and any dependent supported by the soldier may be granted help up to 10s. a week.

### Some Popular Professions

Boot and shoe repairing is one of the most popular trades with discharged men. In London the classes are held at the Cordwainers Company's Technical College, and about 130 men are constantly in training. Fifty-three other classes are held throughout the country, with an attendance of over 1000 men, and 500 have already obtained good positions. Cinema operating, which promises immense expansion in the near future, attracts a considerable number of men, while electrical engineering is nearly as popular as boot repairing. This was one of the earliest trades to form instructional classes, the training at the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, London, having been inaugurated in 1916, since when 320 men have been well placed. Similar classes are held in all commercial centers. The demand for skilled coppersmiths in the future will be keen, and many men are seeking training in this.

The third most popular course of training is that which covers commercial subjects. Quite 1000 men, continually perfecting themselves in these, are receiving the most practical and up-to-date instruction. The London Council of the British Horological Institute has a class at its institute in Clerkenwell for 25 men, which is regarded as a model, and arrangements are being made to extend its benefits to a further 100 men. Here expert training is given in watch and clock repairing, and employers are cooperating with the institute in placing the men after the course is completed, and in continuing their education. Barnsley, Wigan, Nottingham, Stoke-on-Trent, Swansea, and other towns also teach this useful trade.

Jewelry and silver-smelting is taught in Birmingham, which, together with many other places in the provinces, could absorb 1000 to 2000 skilled craftsmen. Latch needle making, one of the industries before the war largely in German hands, is taught at Nottingham, and instruction in diamond cutting, also to a large extent formerly a foreign trade, is being given on a big scale at Brighton, and also at Wrexham, Cambridge, and Port William, and it is estimated that when the workshops at Brighton and the other centers are completed, 2000 men will be in training. Agriculture, horticulture, and kindred rural industries, including fruit-growing, forestry, and small holders' classes, are all being taught extensively at agricultural colleges and at farms throughout the country, but till the rural question is more thoroughly and satisfactorily settled, the prospects of success in this calling would appear problematical, especially to men who have previously lived in towns.

### Back in Old Grooves

Motor tractor driving is taught at Newcastle-on-Tyne and a few other places, and offers a very bright future to those who engage in it. Belfast and Dublin both have classes for training men as hotel assistants; carpentry is largely taught at the Lord Roberts workshops, and many other classes are held throughout the country.

The list might be extended indefinitely, but enough has been said to show how wide is the choice of career offered to the discharged soldier. Of the 519,782 men discharged and receiving pensions from the beginning of the war to Dec. 31, 1918, only about 20,828 men availed themselves of the facilities offered them for becoming skilled craftsmen. Many things have deterred the men, and at first, till the machinery of instruction was in working order, ignorance was a very general excuse; men frequently had not any idea that any training was available, but the work is now so perfectly organized that there is no longer any danger of this. Before the armistice, jobs of all descriptions were very easy to get, and men, after the hard experiences of the war, were only too ready to slip into them, glad to get immediate high pay for quite unsuitable and unskilled work, instead of undergoing the fresh discipline of training often involving absence from home.



A typical landscape in Alsace-Lorraine

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## MARCH PAST OF BRITISH GUARDS

Famous Regiments Receive Their  
First Public Welcome in London  
on Their Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—London gave its first public welcome to returned British troops when the Guards marched through the city from Buckingham Palace recently—those famous regiments with great traditions, which slipped away in secrecy four years ago to take their place on the left flank of the French line in Flanders in the hope of stopping the German rush on Paris. Before the war such a procession, embracing Irish, Coldstream, Grenadier, Welsh, and Machine Gun Guards with detachments of Household Cavalry, would have been a blaze of color, but on this occasion the men and officers marched in the khaki they have worn for the last four years in the muddy trenches, and simplicity was carried to the extreme. The cavalry were on foot, as they have mostly fought during the present war, the only mounted men being the generals and their staffs. Red tabs and cap bands, and the colors carried by picked parties of each regiment provided the only relief to an otherwise somber but impressive spectacle.

### A Silent Crowd

For the greater part of the route officers and men, the former unarmed, marched at ease, and though the crowds which lined the streets and hung out of the windows of the buildings were comparatively silent for some unexplained reason, the appearance of the Earl of Cavan, the first commander of the Division of Guards when it was formed in 1915, and afterward commander-in-chief of the British forces in Italy, never failed to arouse cheers of the pre-war type. Riding among the Earl's staff, as a mere staff captain, was the Prince of Wales, a modest but popular figure in the streets of London as on the battlefields where many of the former soldiers who lined London's pavements have seen him often in the last four years.

Following the Prince the colors of the Guards Division were carried—a visible testimony to the gratitude of a British town. Maubeuge, which after figuring in much of the fighting during the war, was finally relieved by the Guards in 1918. This and every regimental color was guarded by color parties selected by men who landed in France with the original Guards in 1914, while in the rear there marched the men who filled up the gaps and did their share in maintaining the great traditions of the regiments to which they were recruited from offices and counters, mines and fields. Behind them marched those men who have been demobilized or discharged after honorable service and who could not resist the opportunity of marching with their comrades once again and renewing friendships. Among these men, and among others who rode in motor lorries, glittered the silver badge given for "services rendered" to the Empire and the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Mons Star, the Military Medal, and numerous other decorations given for distinguished conduct in the field.

### Three Queens Sightseers

Despite the absence of the white pique and red tunic, the distinguished company gathered in the forecourt of Buckingham Palace were impressed with the display of some of Britain's finest regiments, as they marched through and gave King George the salute. Among the spectators were two who had themselves marched before their Queen in the self-same ceremony on the return of

the Guards from the Crimean War, and many a former guardsman might have given his most cherished war souvenirs to have taken part in this march-past. On the dais were King George, Queen Mary, and Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Rumania, members of the diplomatic corps, members of Parliament, and ministers of the Crown. Leaving the Palace Yard, the Household Cavalry led the way along the Mall, which was specially decorated for the occasion, between pillars adorned with flags and bearing the names of all the famous fights in which the Guards have taken part during the war.

Every regiment was accompanied by a regimental band, or in the case of the Scots Guards, by its pipers, and in one or two cases by regimental pets. At the head of one marched a white dog taken in tow by a small drummer boy no taller than the animal he led. Turning up into Pall Mall the marching thousands "proceeded" (the army never "goes," in army orders it "proceeds") by way of Trafalgar Square, the Strand, Fleet Street, and St. Paul's to the Mansion House, a khaki mass, four abreast, well over a mile in length and taking more than an hour to pass any given spot. Australia House was decorated from pavement to roof with "Aussies" and their friends, and the Prince had to respond again and again to loyal cheers. Passing on to the Mansion House the Guards were welcomed by the Lord Mayor of London, before whom, by ancient privilege, they marched with rifles at the slope and bayonets fixed. The return journey was by Holborn and Piccadilly Circus to Hyde Park Corner, where the column broke up and the shining guns were halted for a while before an admiring crowd.

### HISTORIC BAND STAND REPLACED

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—A steel and concrete structure is to replace the historic old band stand in the Palace grounds at Honolulu at a cost of \$4000. This is the second of the old landmarks in the Palace grounds to be torn down within the year. The first was the old bungalow which, at one time, was used by King Kalakaua, last king of Hawaii.

## FRENCH AFFINITIES IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

It Was Not Until the German  
Armies Had Departed That  
Alsations Realized Strength  
of Ties With the Motherland

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

STRASBOURG, France.—Until their country had been freed from the presence of German armies, the people of Alsace, as a whole, did not realize the strength and intensity of the traditions and affections that bound them to the French motherland. "Armistice Day was like an awakening from a dream," said an Alsation lady to the writer. "It was un détre de bonheur, for us who had suffered, in forced silence, so long." She had lived at Colmar during the whole of the war, and for many years past had witnessed the failure of German policy in Alsace.

Yet Germany has always asserted hitherto, and still asserts that, in 1871, she did no violence to the feelings of the people principally concerned, but rather was shepherding back with joy into the fold sheep that had been too long astray. The boldness or Bismarck's well-known utterance: "The more Alsations realize themselves to be Alsations, the more they will consent to be German," covered its falsehood for a time. Today the truth stands revealed.

### Germany's Hollow Claim

Yet now, looking back calmly upon the events of the past 2000 years, one wonders why Germany's hollow claim to racial and historical affinity with the Alsations was so seldom challenged outside the two provinces and France, and it is interesting to consider the position for a moment. Ethnographically speaking, there is no doubt whatever that the Celtic-Gaulish type extended as far eastward as the Rhine, and thus included the inhabit-

ants of the two provinces that were afterward Alsace and Lorraine. Between the Vosges and the Rhine today a close observer can differentiate the Alsation from the German by the high cheekbones and the more rounded skull.

But upon ethnographical distinctions the advocates can argue, pro or con, for weeks. What has to be determined is from which side the Vosges have come what M. E. Schuré calls "the great civilizing influences and the mother ideas which have determined their individual and social life." If those influences have come to Alsace from the west of the Vosges, the French case—apart from any question of conquest by force—is sufficiently made out. The answer is, that from France, throughout history, all those influences have come.

The first of them was the establishment of Roman law and administration, following upon the complete victory of Julius Caesar over Ariovistus in the plain of Alsace in 58 B. C.—a victory which gave to Roman Gaul the boundary that France, henceforth, has always claimed as part of her natural eastern frontier, namely, the Rhine.

Roman law and administration—by far the wisest that the world had known hitherto—remained intact, until the collapse of the Roman authority in the Fifth Century, after the establishment of the Frankish kingdom. The Frank came from the east of the Rhine, and was certainly Germanic; but fusion with the Gaul, the Roman, the Celt, the Visigoth, to name but a few, and later on with the Norsemen, transformed the Frank into the Frenchman, whose characteristics, throughout history, have been anti-Teutonic.

The second great civilizing influence in Alsace-Lorraine was the Christian religion; and again that message came through France. The name of Odile (cir. 64 A. D.) represents to this day—as Maurice Barrès has well said—"a Latin victory over the German spirit," an influence about which

"toutes les puissances se fondent dans un chant civilisateur."

Following upon the introduction of the Christian religion comes Christian architecture and art. By the year 1227, Erwin de Steinbach, the Werkmeister, adds the western front to Strasbourg cathedral, and so practically completes the building that is architecturally the crown of Alsace. Now the name, Erwin de Steinbach, is unquestionably German; yet the general design and iconographic detail of Notre Dame de Strasbourg are mainly French, nor can any person familiar with the majestic calm of the "Vierge," and the "Wise Virgins," at Chartres, Amiens, and Paris, doubt whence came the motive that guided the hands of the masons of Alsace. Christian teaching and Christian art both reach the Vosges through France.

By the Fifteenth Century the innate French sympathies of Lorraine receive an equally striking proof; for, when that dark period of French history is reached, the hundred years' war with England, it is from the Duchy of Bar, part of Lorraine, that come the personality and example which were, and are to this day, one of the inspiring forces of the French nation in arms—"Jeanne la bonne Lorraine" (Villon). It was to the court of Charles II at Nancy, fair capital of Lorraine's ducal house, that the Sire de Baudricourt led Jeanne on that eventful day of 1429, which linked her destiny with the high destinies of France.

### Innate French Sympathies

Right down the centuries, the French sympathies of both provinces continued to develop. So innate are they that not even the ruthless policy of Cardinal Richelieu, when he invaded Lorraine (1633), nor the wrongs inflicted upon Alsace by Louis XIV, when, without a pretense of right, in 1681 he took Strasbourg by force, can alienate the conquered people's allegiance. The truth of these statements has been proved by the subsequent action of both provinces. Had the political and racial affinities of Alsace-Lorraine with France been other than profound, they could never have survived the military occupations, the tyrannies, the duplicities, which, in turn, put the allegiance of Alsace to the test.

At Versailles palace, the disastrous policy of the court party in general, and of the Capets in particular, began in 1789 the French Revolution. The opportunity to show hands and hearts, to wipe off old scores, had come. Did the men of the provinces take it? Did they hold sullenly aloof, alike from the democratic movement and from the Royal cause?—"a plague of both your houses!" Did they hasten to proclaim their independence, or to throw themselves into the arms of Austria? Not so. On the contrary, the new song of the Revolution, the French national anthem to which "The Reds of the Midi" roared as they dragged their guns northward from Avignon to the sack of royal Tuileries, was composed in the very shadow of Strasbourg cathedral. In Alsace, as in Lorraine, the Revolution was enthusiastically welcomed; henceforth their sympathies, historical, political, social, and aesthetic, are ever increasingly French. When 1871 broke for a time upon the surface that continuity of tradition, the Declaration of Bordeaux remained, and remains, as a record of a great and free people's inalienable will to remain with their motherland—France.

## RUSSIA AS A PAWN OF THE BOLSHEVIKI

Sir George Buchanan Says Le-  
nine's Aim Is to Dominate  
World Through Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—In a lecture on Russo-British relations, given in Edinburgh recently under the auspices of the Philosophical Institution, Sir George Buchanan once more lent all the weight of his authority to the argument in favor of active allied intervention in Russia. When he entered the diplomatic service 43 years ago, Sir George said, he held the common view of Russia as the traditional enemy of England, but since then he, for one, had become an ardent advocate of Russo-British friendship. All through the first part of the war Russia had suffered from an incompetent government which would neither support the war wholeheartedly nor organize the resources of the country. The revolution had been the natural outcome.

### A Baseless Rumor

There was a story going round now, continued Sir George, to the effect that, acting under instructions from his government, he had practically organized the revolution with the express purpose of compassing the ruin of Russia, but this rumor was obviously due to German propaganda. All true Russians knew his warm feelings toward their country.

Lenine's aim, he said, was the domination of the world by bolshevism, and he used Russia as a pawn in the attainment of this goal. Lenine hoped that the Allies would impose such humiliating terms upon Germany that she would be unable to accept them, and would therefore be driven into the arms of bolshevism. His idea was that Russia and Germany together would be able to hold out against the Allies for a sufficiently long time to enable bolshevism to penetrate the allied countries and establish its hold there, and that thus his dream of world domination would be attained.

### Advocates Military Intervention

He did not advocate a conscripted army, but thought there would be plenty of volunteers after the demobilized men had had a few months' rest at home. He considered that with the capture of Moscow and Petrograd the Bolshevik power would be broken, so that the task would not be such a formidable one as might perhaps be expected. If Great Britain were to withdraw her troops now, and leave Russia to her fate, it would be an indelible stain on her honor.

The Russian problem, Sir George considered, was the predominant one in Europe at the present moment, and it had to be faced squarely and courageously. If not, it would mean that Russia would be exploited by Germany, and he ventured to say that there would be no permanent peace in the world if Germany were to obtain possession of the vast natural wealth and man-power of Russia. There was also another side to the question. Lenine was endeavoring to obtain recruits from China to support his waning power, and it was to the greatest advantage of the Allies not to allow him time to do so. If Russia were deserted now, it would mean that all the sacrifices made during the war had been made in vain.

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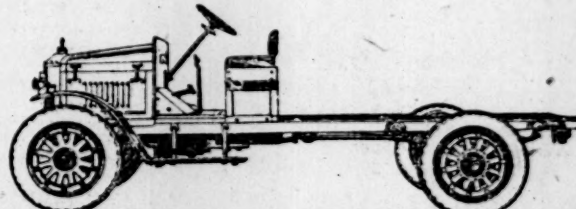
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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FINE SPRINTERS  
ON PENN SQUAD

Red and Blue Varsity Track Team Is a Strong Contender for the Eastern Intercollegiate Track Championship Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Following the relay carnival and dual meet with the United States Naval Academy, Coach Lawson Robertson has been able to get a better line on his track prospects at the University of Pennsylvania, and now admits that the outlook is encouraging for the remaining meets and intercollegiate championships.

So far the winning of the American college one-mile relay championship, sprint medley relay, and the meet at Annapolis, 79 to 43, have been the features in Penn's track campaign. This Saturday, Coach Robertson takes the squad to Ithaca for the annual meet with Cornell University, and the following week will compete against Columbia and Dartmouth in a triangular meet at Columbia's field in New York.

Penn looks especially good in the sprints and middle distance events, is fair in the hurdles and jumps, very good in the pole vault, and rather uncertain in the field events.

In Capt. W. C. Hammond '19, Pennsylvania has a sterling sprinter. He won the intercollegiate 220-yard title last year, and has been running well this spring, and in the recent meet with the Midshipmen, won the 100 and 220-yard events in impressive form.

Next to Hammond, F. S. Davis '20, is the best of Penn's sprinters. He scored in the intercollegiate last year, and Coach Robertson will train him again for the two dashes. S. F. Friedman '19, is another sprinter who may develop in time for the championship games, although the competition is likely to be a trifle too fast for him.

G. H. Frazier Jr. '20, who recently returned from France, where he saw more than 15 months of service, is also a sprinter, but Robertson is more impressed with his hurdling. In the relay carnival he was entered in the 440-yard low hurdles, and won with plenty to spare from A. J. Brickley of the University of Pittsburgh, and a fast field in 60.1-58.

## Splendid Half-Miler

In M. R. Gustafson '20, Pennsylvania has one of the best half-milers in college ranks. He has improved in every race, until now he can run the 880 yards around in 55.5. Gustafson was also used in the 440-yard dash, and can do around 59. It was his brilliant running in the quarter that gave Pennsylvania the one-mile college relay championship.

E. W. Smith '20 is also a skilled quarter-miler and can travel the distance in 50s, or better. Smith will be developed specially for the quarter-mile.

Penn's expectation in the distance runs rest with R. B. McHale '20, H. A. Price Jr. '19, W. N. Cummings '19, and S. W. Kiviat '21. McHale is the best looking of the 440-yard dash, and can do around 59. It was his brilliant running in the quarter that gave Pennsylvania the one-mile college relay championship.

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E. F. Smalley '21 is the best hurdler in the university and also a clever broad jumper. He will be used in the high and low hurdles and according to Robertson should do better than 22ft. in the broad jump.

Three Good Pole Vaulters  
Penn is practically sure of scoring in the pole vault with such stars as W. S. Newstetter '19, S. G. Landers '20, and C. A. Bullock '20. Newstetter holds the Pennsylvania record of 12ft. 10in. which he did in 1915, but has been out of athletics for more than a year on account of the war. Landers while a student at Oregon (Illinois) High School did more than 12ft., but since entering the university has specialized more in the broad jump, hurdles, and runs. This spring, Robertson is keeping him working at the pole vault and broad jump, and looks to him to score in each event. Bullock has been doing close to 12ft. in practice.

W. F. Bartels '21, former Pentathlon champion, is being coached in the shot put, hammer throw, javelin, and discus, but as there is no javelin and discus in the intercollegiate, he will be entered in the shot and hammer alone. In the recent Navy meet, Bartels won the shot with 49ft. 11 1/2in., beating out several good men. He has thrown the javelin 160ft. 4in., and the discus 127ft. 11 1/2in.

Next to Bartels, Penn's best man in the shot is B. F. Calder '20 who, in the spring handicaps, showed up to

good advantage. R. F. Wallace '20, is another shot putter.  
From this squad, Coach Robertson expects to turn out a winning team. He does not go so far as to predict an intercollegiate championship, but says he may spring a few surprises when the title games are held in the Harvard Stadium, May 30 and 31.

NEW ZEALAND  
TAKES CONTEST

Defeats Fifteen Representing the Mother Country in Imperial Services Rugby Football Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EDINBURGH, Scotland—What was regarded as the most important game in the Imperial Services Rugby Football Tournament took place at Inverleith, April 5, when the XV representing the Mother Country met the New Zealand team and were just beaten by 6 points to 3. Up to that date neither side had met their conqueror and the result practically decided the championship among the imperial forces, as it is hardly likely that New Zealand will be defeated by Australia or the home country by South Africa, as far as it is possible to estimate from previous results. The undefeated New Zealand team will, therefore, barring anything unusual occurring, meet France in an international game.

The match between New Zealand and the British Army was as keen as any one of the 18,000 spectators could have wished. The New Zealanders were as prompt on the ball as previous games showed they would be, and the opposing three were given little rope. Ryan had to leave the field for a quarter of an hour early in the game, but New Zealand kept their end up until he returned. The Home forwards pressed continuously, but nevertheless the visitors were the first to score, E. Bellis getting over from some scrambling play on the line.

The feature of the match, however, was a try scored by J. Ford, the New Zealand three-quarter, who, securing the ball some distance from the line, raced away through a number of opponents and touched over at the corner by the flag, just missing being collared by several players, or being pushed into touch. It was a fine try and received due acknowledgment. Half-time came after this without any further score and the teams crossed over with the score at: New Zealand 6 points, British Army 3 points.

At the re-start the home forwards soon showed their determination to bring themselves on equal terms and after repeated pressure H. L. V. Day scored in the corner, but the goal kick, like others, failed. In spite of all the efforts of the Home Country they could not draw level, though with only one try separating the teams they played all they knew. The game ended as stated: New Zealand 6 points, Home Country 3 points. The teams:

Mother Country—Maj. B. S. Cumberland; Lieut. H. L. V. Day, Capt. W. J. Collier, Lieut. M. C. Pickles, Maj. A. T. Sloan; Lieut. J. C. M. Lewis, Capt. J. A. Pym; Lieut.-Col. L. G. Brown, Capt. C. M. Pisher, Lieut.-Col. J. Brunton, Capt. C. H. Usher, Capt. A. D. Laing, Capt. M. Jones, Major Lawrence, Capt. R. A. Galle.

New Zealand—J. O'Brien, J. Ford, J. Storr, P. Storey, J. Ryan, J. McNaught, C. Brown, A. Wilson, R. Sellers, E. Hazell, E. Bellis, J. Kinsick, L. Cockerell, W. Forgyatt, A. Snee.

Referee—J. G. Cunningham (Watsonian).

NO GAMES PLAYED  
IN THE NATIONAL

Three Postponements in This League Wednesday—St. Louis and Pittsburgh Traveling

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	8	1	.888
Cincinnati	5	3	.625
New York	6	3	.666
Chicago	7	4	.636
Philadelphia	7	4	.636
Pittsburgh	4	6	.400
St. Louis	3	10	.230
Boston	2	10	.166

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS  
Boston vs. New York, postponed.  
Philadelphia vs. Brooklyn, postponed.  
Chicago vs. Cincinnati, postponed.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at New York  
Philadelphia at Brooklyn  
Cincinnati at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Weather conditions along the National League circuit caused the postponement of all of Wednesday's games in that league for the first time this year. The three contests scheduled were the second games in the three-game series between the Giants and the Braves and Brooklyn and Philadelphia, and the final game of a four-game series between Cincinnati and the Chicago Cubs on the grounds of the former club.

Today the Cubs and Cincinnati open at Chicago for a three-game string before Pittsburgh visits the western city for a Sunday contest. The St. Louis Cardinals and Pittsburgh are en route for the latter city. Wednesday, and will open there today.

COAL PORT RESTORED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Eastern News Office  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Philadelphia is back on the map as a tidewater shipping point for hard coal now that, following an order from the United States Railroad Administration, Port Richmond has again become the base of operations for the Philadelphia & Reading fleet of tugs and barges. During the war Port Reading was used as a headquarters, on account of the submarine menace.

IOWA STATE HAS  
PROMISING NINE

Capt. C. O. Greenlee '19 and E. W. Plagge '20 Are Two Splendid College Pitchers in Missouri Valley Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Western News Office  
AMES, Iowa—With a shut-out victory to his credit over the University of Chicago, Coach C. W. Mayser has his Iowa State baseball aspirants practicing hard in preparation for the first of the Missouri Valley Conference series carded for the near future. The number of conference games is limited on the schedule due to the fact that but few colleges are supporting a team. The remainder of the games have been scheduled with "Big Ten" teams and the lesser teams in the State.

Capt. C. O. Greenlee '19 of the pitching staff, with E. W. Plagge '20 sharing honors on the mound, has taken a big share of the responsibility of this year's team. The captain was used against the Cornell college nine and allowed but three scattered hits while striking out 19. Plagge was the choice of the coach against the Maroon team recently, and he worked in faultless style.

The entire infield, with the exception of E. H. Levens '19 at short, is composed of sophomore members of the squad. E. L. Betz '21 has been used at first base, but has not been satisfying the coach with his work. Maj. Landislaw Janda '20, star Iowa State football and baseball star, has just returned from overseas with the Croix de Guerre and the D. S. C. decorations, and will undoubtedly be used at first as soon as he is ready to play.

Edward Thayer '21 has been working at second base with but little competition. He played the first two games of the year at the keystone sack and with a little experience will be one of the main cogs in the infield. B. H. Schneider '21 has been one of the veterans in the infield though he has had but one year's experience on the freshman team. He has been playing ball for several years and has showed up remarkably strong in his field and batting work.

A hurry-up call was sent to V. B. Vanderloo '20, football fullback and star, when the material for capable catchers was more than limited. He had but little experience previous to the Chicago game, but he handled the pitching of Plagge without a mistake and now is developing into one of the star catchers of the State.

A. G. Davidson '20, varsity outfielder, has a perfect average in the batting of the first two games of the year. He hit two doubles and four singles out of six times at bat during the first two games of the year, and has handled his chances in left field without an error. Harley Shellito '20, in center field, is one of the few varsity men on the present team. Last year he was one of the leading batters in the Conference and is fast rounding into form for the present season. In right field Coach Mayser has been using either Greenlee or Plagge, alternating the two men as they have been handling the pitching for the team.

Prospects were far from bright at the opening of the season, but every day brings a brighter hue to the chances of the Cardinal and Gold team. The lack of substitutions has been the all-important problem. The varsity as a team stands far above any of the other candidates and necessitated the using of one of the star pitchers in right field though both Greenlee and Plagge are a host with the bat.

The schedule as arranged with the Missouri Valley Conference teams is as follows:  
May 12 and 13—University of Kansas at Lawrence, Kansas; 27—Drake University at Ames.  
June 2—Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa.

## RUGBY UNION RESULTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Rosslyn Park, who have as many as 150 playing members on their books at the present moment and who, before 1914, used to run as many as four or five teams at once, are continuing their experimental games and put a team into the field, April 5, against the Public Schools Services XV, combining for the purpose with Old Merchant Taylors. The Services were much the superior side and were particularly effective on the right wing, where Captain Gilligan, the Dulwich man, made splendid opportunities for his wing player, G. F. Wood. The Services won a keen game by 48 points to 0.

Other matches played under Rugby Union rules resulted as follows:  
Swansea 6, Llanelly 0.  
Leicester 3, Cardiff 0.  
Royal Air Force 18, Gloucester 8.  
New Zealanders 3, Aberdillery 0.  
Penarth 23, Cardiff District 0.  
Pill Harriers 25, Guy's Hospital 0.  
Crosskeys 13, Pontypridd 3.

## LONG FLIGHT PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Southern News Office  
DALLAS, Texas—Seven Liberty-motored DeHavilland airplanes will compose the squadron that will start on the flight from Dallas to Boston, New Zealanders 3, Aberdillery 0.

CAPTAIN FOWNES  
NAMES GOLF TEAM

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—W. C. Fownes Jr., captain of the United States golf team that will oppose the Canadians at the Hamilton Links, Ontario, July 25, has given out the following names of the American players:

J. G. Anderson, New York; E. M. Byers, Pittsburgh; Charles Evans Jr., Chicago; W. C. Fownes Jr., Pittsburgh; R. A. Gardner, Chicago; J. P. Guilford, Newtonville, Massachusetts; R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta; Oswald Kirby, New York; M. R. Marston, Cranford, New Jersey; George Ormiston, Pittsburgh; Francis Quimet, Boston; and J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

MOORE ELECTED TO  
HEAD TRACK TEAM

Harvard University Sprinter Gets Captaincy of Crimson Squad—Regatta Starts Today—Holy Cross Nine Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—William Moore '18, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and a former Phillips Andover Academy athlete, was elected captain of the Harvard University track team, at a meeting held Wednesday afternoon in the locker building on Soldiers Field. This choice came as a surprise to followers of the Crimson runners, but it was explained that it was largely due to Moore's fine showing against the Massachusetts Institute of Technology last week, when he captured two first places in the 100-yard and 220-yard events, respectively.

All place winners against Tech and all "H" men were eligible to vote. Harvard crews will stage an innovation on the Charles River beginning today and lasting until Saturday, the event being a class, club and varsity-freshman regatta. The races will be the first distinctly club and class struggles in the history of rowing as a sport at Harvard, and it will not interfere with the invitation regatta for preparatory school races, May 21 to 24.

The club and class crew regatta will be divided into three sessions, each to take up an afternoon. Today the eight representing the sophomore, junior, and senior classes will meet. On Friday afternoon the Elliot, Thayer, and Lowell Boat Club crews will compete against each other, followed by dual races between the first, second, and third Elliot and Thayer eights.

On Saturday crews from Tufts and M. I. T. will be invited to participate, but the feature of the day will be a race between the Harvard varsity and freshman boats. The 1922 eight has plenty of strength this year and a good deal of preparatory-school experience. In the first varsity-freshman race this season the 1922 shell finished first, but the upper-class men have gained considerably in power since and are counted on to win without trouble.

The club races on the Charles assume additional interest, owing to the fact that the winning club boat will meet the victor of a similar regatta of clubs in New Haven, Connecticut, on the Housatonic, May 24. The program for the class and club regatta will be as follows:  
Thursday, May 8, 4:30. Third 1922 vs. Stone School; 5 o'clock, senior, junior and sophomore race.  
Friday, May 9, 3:40 o'clock, 1922 Thayer, Elliot and Lowell Boat Club race; 4:20, Second Elliot vs. Third Thayer; 4:45, First Elliot vs. First Thayer.

Saturday, May 10, 2:30 o'clock, Tufts vs. Third varsity; 3, Second 1922 vs. M. I. T.; 3:30, Harvard varsity vs. freshmen.

In a poorly played game on Soldiers Field Wednesday afternoon, the Holy Cross baseball team defeated the Crimson nine, 8 to 6. Both pitchers were hit frequently and ragged fielding with numerous errors resulted in the good score. Playing conditions were not of the best, and both teams appeared to be slightly off form.

NEW YORK'S HOUSING  
PROBLEMS INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Eastern News Office  
ALBANY, New York—New laws are not necessary for the solution of New York's housing problems, according to the Governor of this State, in a statement concerning the investigation made at his request by the reconstruction commission. Increased rents and shortage of housing are not local but state-wide issues, he said, but as much can be done toward solving the difficulties without new laws as with them, if there is cooperation in the work.

The Governor said that the commission had formulated a plan for meeting the difficulty immediately, and it is understood that this plan will be announced shortly. An architect has proposed that the tenement house law be amended to permit the alteration of three-story store and family buildings into tenements, as changes could be made at slight expense of time and money and such tenements could be rented at low rates.

FENWAY PARK  
TODAY AT 3:15

RED SOX VS. WASHINGTON  
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1000

CHICAGO CLUB  
INCREASES LEAD

Defeats Detroit Tigers in Final Game of the Series—Cleveland Is Other Winner

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	9	2	.818
Boston	6	4	.600
Cleveland	6	4	.600
New York	5	4	.555
Washington	6	5	.545
St. Louis	3	7	.300
Detroit	3	8	.272
Philadelphia	3	7	.300

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS  
Chicago 3, Detroit 1.  
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 2.  
Boston vs. Washington, postponed.  
New York vs. Philadelphia, postponed.

GAMES TODAY  
Washington at Boston  
New York at Philadelphia  
Chicago at Cleveland  
Detroit at St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Poor playing conditions prevented a full schedule of games from being played in the American League Wednesday, the four western clubs furnishing the only competition of the day. The Chicago White Sox again tallied in the won column, defeating the Detroit Americans, and now head the list with a percentage of .818.

The Cleveland and St. Louis clubs were the only other teams to take the

field Wednesday, the former club winning a close game by a score of 4 to 2.

## WHITE SOX DEFEAT DETROIT

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago White Sox defeated the Detroit Tigers here Wednesday, 9 to 3, in a contest featured by free hitting on both sides and two costly errors by the visitors. Faber of the White Sox was saved from bad situations by good support. The score:

Innings—			
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

CLEVELAND DEFEATS ST. LOUIS.  
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Cleveland Americans defeated the St. Louis Browns here Wednesday afternoon, 4 to 2. Gallia of the visitors was hit freely at times and gave way to Loudermilk. The locals gave Uhle good support except in the third inning. The score:

Innings—			
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56
57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64
65	66	67	68
69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76
77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88
89	90	91	92
93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100

MOTOR TRUCKS DISTRIBUTED  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More than \$45,000,000 worth of motor trucks has been turned over to the Department of Agriculture by the War Department to be distributed to state highway departments through the bureau of public roads.

AMERICAN STARS IN  
TRAINING FOR MEET

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A. W. Richards, former Cornell University star all-around athlete; W. B. Ames, star hurdler for the University of Illinois; and C. B. Smith, University of Wisconsin, 100 and 220-yard intercollegiate champion of 1916, are in this city preparing for the inter-allied games which will be held in June. Higgins, the American javelin thrower, who made a record of 174 feet in the third army track meet at Coblenz, will also compete.

Fifty soldiers from the Tzsch-Slovak Army are now training for the games in Bohemia.

Another inter-allied regatta will be held soon at Anierles-on-the-Saone, four eight-oared crews and several single scullers being entered.

## TUSKEGEE'S ANNIVERSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Southern News Office  
TUSKEGEE, Alabama—The thirty-eighth anniversary of the Tuskegee Normal Industrial Institute will be observed beginning Sunday, May 18, and continuing through Thursday, May 22. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached by Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and the commencement address will be delivered by Isaac Fisher, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute.

## SCHOOLS

## BEACON

A Country-City Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls

Beacon School is established not only for the purpose of imparting the highest educational ideals but for the upbuilding of character. It has been incorporated in order that it may as an organization more efficiently carry out this purpose and work.

Its faculty is composed of graduates from the leading colleges, all of whom are working out the ideas and ideals for which the school is founded.

The school is co-educational. We believe in co-education because the association of boys and girls in work, study, and play tends to broaden their conceptions of the natural relations in social life.

Opportunity is offered during the five school days for recreation with playground apparatus, clay modeling, arts and crafts, roller skating, swimming, and horseback riding.

The school is an unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section. Hillview, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for day pupils to enjoy the farm and all school activities. Children are taken throughout the summer at Hillview.

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 1440 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS.  
Telephone Brookline 7017

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School for Boys

Prepares for colleges and technical schools and offers special finishing courses in business and technical subjects. Twenty-two college and university men teachers with at least five years' experience.

Unique plan of supervised study. Upper and Lower Schools.  
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Lower School—Special home care and training of younger boys. Graded classes, outdoor sports, etc.

SETH K. GIFFORD, Ph.D., Principal.  
Providence, R. I.

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FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal.

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M. WHEAT, Director.



## UNITED STATES AND THE SIBERIAN ISSUE

### Intelligence Officer of Expeditionary Force Reviews Long Negotiations Between Allies for Trans-Siberian Railroad

This is the second of two articles dealing with the question of Siberian troops in the Archangel by Lieut.-Col. David P. Barrows, who has just returned from nearly a year's service as chief of the intelligence service of the United States Army in Siberia. Part I was in The Christian Science Monitor for May 6.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
BERKELEY, California—Lieut.-Col. David P. Barrows reviewed in some detail the long negotiations between the allied countries concerned and America for control of the Siberian railroad. Secret treaties which Japan claimed to have made with the Kerensky government, and her interpretation of the Lansing-Ishii agreement as giving her superior rights, were a chief cause in the delay in placing American railway men in control, he said. He then added:

"After more than a year's delay in negotiations an agreement was reached about the first of March between the allied countries interested in Siberia for the opening of the great Siberian railroad. These countries include Japan, China, Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States. For more than a year a Russian railway corps, composed of American railway men headed by Colonel Emerson, formerly general manager of the Northwestern Railroad, has been in Manchuria and Vladivostok waiting for the commencement service under terms of an agreement by the Kerensky government. John F. Stevens, the American engineer who organized the construction work of the Panama Canal, has been in Russia nearly two years in charge of these negotiations. Until last fall American railway assistance was impossible because of the control of the Russian and Siberian railroad by the Bolsheviks, for whom the United States Government was naturally unwilling to perform the service for which Mr. Stevens had organized the Russian railway corps.

#### Sources of Opposition

"The clearing of the trans-Siberian railway last July and August by the Tchecho-Slovaks, and the organization in Siberia of a Russian government loyal to the Allies, and prepared to resist German and Austrian aggression, should have at once opened the way for the utilization of this expert railway force. Unfortunately two sources of opposition arose. One was the natural reluctance of the Russian railroad officials to turn over to foreign help a task which they still believed themselves capable of discharging. The second was the opposition of Japan whose government believed that the Ishii-Lansing agreement entitled them to a preponderant hand in settling the problems of eastern Siberia and northern Manchuria, to the solution of which the opening of the Siberian railroad is the key.

"It is stated that by a secret treaty in the last months of the Kerensky government Japan acquired the Russian rights in that portion of the Manchurian railway which extends from Harbin south to Chanchun, and which remained in Russian hands after the end of her disastrous war with Japan 14 years ago. This branch and the whole of the Chinese Eastern railroad which crosses northern Manchuria and is an essential link in the great Siberian railway system, in Japan's view fell within the sphere of her special influence and protection. It has taken months of negotiations to induce Japan to accept a larger view and merge her interests with those of the other allies.

#### Administration of the System

"The administration and reorganization of the great Siberian system, which extends across Asia from Vladivostok to the Urals, and consists of a chain of separately organized railways, is now committed to an allied commission made up of representatives of each of the friendly nations interested, and presided over by a Russian engineer of high reputation, Mr. Utrushoff. Minor details of communications under the Kerensky government. Under this commission is to be an operating board headed by Mr. Stevens, who is by agreement given large powers to reorganize the road.

"The importance of the work before Mr. Stevens cannot be overestimated. North America is crossed by many routes of land communications. Asia has only a single practical one, the Siberian railway. In spite of its length it is the one route over which assistance can be effectively given to the loyal elements in Russia. In recent months the railway has almost completely broken down. While the track is in good condition, the one serious break caused by the Bolshevik blowing up the bridge over the Onon River having been repaired, the locomotives are very largely out of repair, and the labor problem, owing to arrears of wages and absence of supplies, has been serious.

#### Russian Mechanics Skilled

"The American engineers, however, believe these Russian mechanics and locomotive men to be both skilled and faithful. Their difficulties met and considerable treatment assured, Colonel Emerson and his force of railway men, most of whom began life by breaking on freight trains, are confident these men will loyally carry out their instructions. The Americans have had more than a year to get acquainted with their situation. They have learned to speak the Russian language, and are universally esteemed by the Russian people in the railroad towns. Stupendous as is the

task before them, they are the best men which America could offer from her railroad service.

"Nothing in Siberia can be accomplished without the railroad. With everything else that is desired for Russia may follow. For Siberia may be an actual instance of the tail wagging the dog. Among the hundreds of thousands of exiles out of Russia who crowd every city and who inhabit actually thousands of railway cars, are the only elements from whom may come a new government and a new society in Russia. Elsewhere within the remains of the former Russian Empire men of former official and social position, men and women who possessed cultivation and intelligence, and who would have desired to see a just and representative state arise out of the ruins of the old Russia are dead. They have been slaughtered in the pitiless massacre of the Red Guard, who in the thousands of cities under their control have sought out every army officer and every person who by any report could be charged as an anti-revolutionist, and mercilessly killed them. So the hope of Russia today is in Siberia and her refugees.

#### Praise for Tzsch Soldiers

"Bolshevik propaganda wrongly brands these people as reactionary. They do not deserve this term. Almost without exception they have 'accepted the revolution.' I do not mean the 'revolution' which the Bolsheviks proclaimed, the revolution of November, 1917, which by a brutal dictatorship usurped the authority of a representative ministry and duma, overpowered and dissolved the Constitutional Convention, struck hands with the German emperor, which had subsidized its shameful activities, negotiated the peace of Brest-Litovsk, and purposes to reduce to similar confusion and shame every country of the world. I refer rather to the revolution of the spring of 1917 which retired the Tsar, suppressed the German cabal at the Russian court, aroused the Russian armies to their last heroic drive, and embraced in its movement the liberal representation and humane leadership of Russia."

Dr. Barrows had the warmest praise for the Tchecho-Slovak soldiers, with whom he came much in contact. It was perfectly clear, he declared, why they were fighting the Bolsheviks. They were members of a state whose democracy ran back for centuries to the time of John Huss and the founding of the great University of Prague. They came, indeed, from the oldest democracy in eastern Europe, and they wanted a state to arise founded on justice and democracy. They knew that Bolshevism is the destruction of democracy, that it is in fact the destruction of all mankind. States after all do not come much in contact, but manhood, womanhood, matters. Bolshevism means the end of moral law. The United States must make clear, and especially in Russia, that there can be no compromise with bolshevism."

### MANUFACTURERS ANNOUNCE TOPICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The return of the railroads to private owners under adequate financial guarantees by the government, federal supervision and stabilizing of trade prices, new aspects in employment relations, revision of the nation's patent laws, systematic promotion of reemployment for discharged soldiers and sailors, and greater rapidity in war contract claims payments are among the topics for discussion and action included in the program of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, May 19, 20, and 21.

Another feature will be a round table on trade discussion at which organization of trade group combinations under the Webb-Pomeroy act, under the auspices of this association, will be considered.

Bankruptcy, interstate commerce and federal incorporation, permissive price maintenance, trade acceptance and uniform state laws are among the topics to be discussed at various sessions, also socialism and American ideals.

Col. Arthur Woods, in charge of the Reemployment Service of the War Department, will speak on "What Can Employers Do to Provide More Jobs for Soldiers and Sailors."

### FARMERS TO SELL TO THE CONSUMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
WILMINGTON, Delaware—Lists of farmers on the Delmarva Peninsula who are willing to sell directly to consumers in this city by the parcel post service, have been posted in the post office. "How can we bring established throughout this State and Maryland. The object of the government in establishing the routes is, according to the representatives of the Post Office Department, to get the producer and consumer closer together, and thus eliminate the exorbitant prices of the commission man and the middleman. Pictures are shown where eggs in Philadelphia and New York markets are selling for 65 cents a dozen, and the farmers of Delaware are getting only 35 cents a dozen.

### Classified Advertisements

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**  
TELESCOPIER wanted—Woman willing and capable. Some clerical work. Automobile business. Location Commonwealth Ave. Resident of Boston. Bright, efficient, and reliable. The Newtons preferred. Address L. 110, Monitor Office, Boston.

**WOMAN** to act as housekeeper in a business having fifteen employees in her charge. Answer by letter stating previous experience. FANNY R. EVANS, 322 Fifth Ave., New York City.

**ONLY** Englishman wanted and skirt makers wanted. Pleasant position, good salary, half day Saturday. ELEANOR RENDLE, 148 Fifth Ave., New York City. Second floor.

**WANTED**—Nursemaid or mother's helper for 17 year old boy, walking. Mrs. Chas. H. Good, 1142 E. 45th St., Chicago, Tel. Oakland 1548.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

### REAL ESTATE

**SALE—\$6,000** for immediate cash. Beautiful modern home on Lake Michigan, 70 miles from Chicago on Pere Marquette railroad. About 5 acres, 255 feet lake front, 10'x40' screened in porch, garage room for 3 cars, shop 12'x14' can be used for small cottage, laundry, coal cellar and waterworks in separate building, very desirable for summer or winter home. A. L. Vreeland, Box 704, Harbort, Mich.

**OSWEGO**, when the \$300,000 ship canal around Niagara Falls is completed, will be a place of great commercial activity. West from the business center 1 1/2 miles is Oswego's most desirable residence tract, which overlooks Lake Ontario, and is reached by trailer. It contains 800 lots. For sale by Franklin Baylis (owner), 232 West 91st Street, New York City.

**FOR SALE**—Three lots in Manhattan Beach Estates, Long Island, New York. For particulars, address O. J. FRANCIS, Cuba No. 4 "Altos," Havana, Cuba.

**FOR SALE**—Lot on Grand Avenue 40x150, Wanda's Addition, Block 5 Lot 3, owner, R. WEIR, 722 Grand Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

### ROOMS AND BOARD AND ROOMS

**FURNISHED ROOMS** for rent, clean and light; use of kitchen. 136 HUNTINGTON AVE., N.E., Boston.

### HELP WANTED

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Experienced Ice-Cream Maker  
Apply HUYLER'S  
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**SCHOOL BOYS** Wanted to Make Unimak Toys and Model Airplane and to sell Unimak Toys and Model Airplane. W. R. PRICE, Inc., 600 Tomakom Building, 127 Fifth Ave., New York.

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AN EXPERIENCED PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER  
Would consider applications from those having had at least one year's experience.

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**WANTED**—HAND SHIRT IRONER. A good reliable man. THILLS HAND LAUNDRY, Milwaukee, Wis.

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**INSTRUCTOR** in mechanical drawing wishes position in high or preparatory school. Has had ten years experience as practical draftsman; one year, high school instructor; three months, instructor in U. S. Army, qualified to teach manual training, foot drill. Address Z. 31, Monitor Office, Boston.

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**GRADUATE** of M. T. HOLYOKE A. M. CO. LUMBIA, desires position as computer in a girls' camp or tutor in a summer school. Experience in this line. L. 122, Monitor, 31 E. 40th St., New York City.

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Phone Roxbury 980

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Goods called for and delivered

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ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO.  
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D. 950 D. 18  
HOOD GRO. CO. J. E. HOOD  
104 42 St., N. W. 2400 Univ. Ave.  
D. 4500

Our Aim Is to Please You  
U. S. Food Administration License No. G 27072

**The Fulton Market**  
"QUALITY—PRICE—SERVICE"  
413 SIXTH AVENUE  
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**ALPHA FLORAL CO.**  
J. S. WILSON JR., Prop.  
Corner Seventh and Walnut  
DES MOINES, IOWA  
Flowers telegraphed everywhere

**The Des Moines Home of KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES**  
**Frankel's**  
515 TO 517 WALNUT ST.

**HART SCHAFFNER & MARX**  
World's Famous Clothes  
GOLDMAN-COBACKER CO.  
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Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$1,000,000.  
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in complete summer assortments  
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JEWELERS  
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Hardware, Stoves, Sporting Goods, Talking Machines, Washing Machines, Etc.  
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JAS. A. SNYDER, 208 2d Avenue  
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**BORG'S**  
EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME  
SIXTH & MINNESOTA STS.  
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**BROWNING, KING & COMPANY**  
"The Home of Good Clothes"  
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings  
For Men, Boys and Children  
6th and Robert Streets, ST. PAUL, MINN.

**TAILOR LEE, he satisfies**  
26 East Seventh Street,  
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Low prices are possible here because I buy direct from the mills, have my own workshop, and do business on an economical basis. Men's all-wool suits and overalls made to measure only \$30 up. Women's suits, \$20. Satisfaction guaranteed and given. Samples sent on request.

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Women's and Misses' OUTER GARMENTS  
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Blouses that are different. Linen and Hosiery a Specialty.  
150 Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

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The shop extraordinary. Quality and service, Luncheon, confections, after theater parties, fountain specialties. 124-128 Bremer Arcade, Saint Paul, Minn.

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**LEWANDOS**  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses  
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Telephone Fitchburg 1605  
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

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421 SOUTH 4TH AVE., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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**HOOD'S**  
Four Reliable West-End Groceries  
Where Food Qualities Are Distinct and Prices Worth While

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48 and Grand Ave. 2021 University Ave.  
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EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME  
SIXTH & MIN



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SEE KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES' ADV.  
In this issue of The Christian Science Monitor  
SEE KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES  
At This Store

**Witt Padgett & Co.**  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.  
Bain Building, Grand and Robinson

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**BILLINGS DYE HOUSE**  
DRY CLEANING  
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Seventy-two years of  
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Capital National Bank  
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4%  
Interest on Savings  
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Ladies' and Men's Furnishings  
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The Mills Dry Goods Co.  
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Special attention given to Ready-to-Wear—  
Silks, Wash Goods, gloves, Hosiery, Under-  
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Oh! See the O-CEDAR MOPS!  
In an examination many times elicited by our  
display of these goods in the BRIGHT BAR  
GAIN BASEMENT, where we carry the most  
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The shoe store with a single purpose.  
Our shoes must satisfy  
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G. R. Kinney Company  
311 NORTH BURDICK STREET

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Foot Fitters  
L. ISENBERG 124 E. Main Street  
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For Men  
HERRICK'S BOOT SHOP  
107 E. Burdick Street Kalamazoo, Michigan

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For First-Class Cleaning  
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DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE  
N. C. TALL CO. 118 W. Main St.  
BOYCE WALL PAPER STORE  
Paper and Paints  
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**YOU GET A**  
a top-notch in quality, and a  
rock-bottom in price by trading  
with  
HARRIS AND PRATT  
Building, Shelf and Heavy  
Hitters, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Auto Accessories,  
Electric Supplies,  
THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN BLDG.  
RYAN'S BAKERY Owns and bakes rolls, bread,  
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"home-made flavor." Telephone 4090, 304 W. Main

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For Home and Main, Strong and Van Boiche  
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FINE GROCERIES  
Corner Main and Rose  
BUTTER MEAT SHOP  
Pay Cash, Cash and Carry, and on your Meats  
114 South Burdick Street  
S. O. BENNETT, PHONE CASH, 200-2000  
We sell Bone Sparkling Gelatin  
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**JEANETTE ROSENBERG** Imported and do-  
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Remaking of all kinds, Try Nottin Soles.  
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Furniture, Lamps and Novelties  
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Classified Advertising Charge  
20 cents an agate line  
in estimating space, figure seven words to  
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## KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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Furs and Fur Remodeling  
301 South Burdick Street

**BLOSSOM**  
FINE MILLINERY  
303 S. BURDICK STREET

**LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE**  
100 So. Burdick Street  
Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats,  
Dresses, Waists, Popular Prices.

**GILMORE BROS.**  
Complete stocks of medium and high-grade  
merchandise.  
Test them with trial order.

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*Jacobson's*  
Ladies and Men's  
Outer Garments  
JACKSON MICHIGAN

**Pleasant Blouses**  
New models in Georgette Crepe  
and Crepe de Chine—attractively  
designed, appealingly priced—  
\$5.75 and up

**Gaylord-Alderman Company**  
Phone 2182  
HATS  
For All Occasions  
Moderately Priced

**STRAUB & SCOTT**  
Distinctive Millinery  
115 N. JACKSON STREET

**HENRY'S PURE FOOD STORE**  
104 a known fact that from a  
standpoint of selling sugar, or  
sugar, one grocer will do about  
as well as another. But when  
it comes to selling Foodstuffs,  
you'll always find a variety of  
things that is not available in  
any pure food store in Jackson.

**PIONEERS' FLOUR**  
Milled in Jackson especially for  
Jackson patronage

**Heywood Milling Co.,**  
120 CLINTON STREET  
WHEN YOU THINK OF  
ICE CREAM  
THINK OF  
FLEMING'S  
HOPKINS AND SMITH  
GROCERIES  
122 N. Michigan St., Jackson

**Peoples National Bank**  
CHARTERED 1865  
Pays 3% Interest on Savings Deposits  
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, all  
new equipment.  
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
centrally located

**DESNOYER & PENDLETON**  
Edison Phonographs  
Pianos and Player Pianos  
RELL PHONE 513 117 FRANCIS ST.

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The Biggest Little Jewelry  
Store in Jackson  
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Corner Francis and Washington  
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**EDWARD A. BANCKER**  
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508 CARTER BUILDING

**F. W. KELLER**  
COAL AND COKE  
601 E. Main St. Phone—City 910

**H. S. SCHAFER**  
Odorless Dry Cleaning  
Hats Cleaned and Reblocked  
217 South Michigan Street Both Phones 824

**CHAR. E. RIGGS**  
Dry Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing  
150 W. Central St., City Club Bldg., Jackson,  
Mich. Bell Phone 1254 P. I. City 828

**BATTLE CREEK**  
E. A. RUGLER INK COMPANY  
Fine Printing Inks  
Brands and Metallic Inks, Ink Washes and  
dyes  
Main office and Michigan  
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN  
PRINTING—RUBBER STAMPS  
AND OFFICE SUPPLIES  
The RAE E. MCCOY PRINTER  
215-16 WARD BLDG. Bell 538

**MCCOY JEWELRY CO.**  
Battle Creek's Popular Priced  
JEWELERS  
Ward Building  
25 North Jefferson BATTLE CREEK, MICH.  
FURNISHER AND HATTERS  
WITH A CONSCIENCE  
66 E. Main St.

**The "Butcher Shop"**  
30 W. Main Street BATTLE CREEK

**BAHLMAN'S**  
MEDIUM AND HIGH-GRADE FOOTWEAR  
RED CROSS SHOES FOR WOMEN  
FLORENCE HOSIERY FOR MEN  
Opposite Post Office  
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**GROCERIES**  
The highest quality carefully packing at  
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16 S. Jefferson Ave. Bell 502-503, Auto 4040

**EDWARD SCOTT**  
RELIABLE REAL ESTATE  
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**Sports**  
Apparel  
Distinctive  
Styles for  
Men,  
and  
Women

**Herpolsheimer Co.**  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

**Herkner's**  
WESTERN MICHIGAN  
LEADING JEWELERS  
114 Monroe Ave. 121 Ottawa Ave.

**ENGRAVED STATIONERY**  
Invitations Announcements  
EDIPHONES  
Everything for the Office  
THE TISCH-HINE CO.  
Pearl Street, near the Bridge  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

**Quality**  
and Style  
FOR MEN  
Mackenzie-Bostock-Monroe  
51 Monroe Avenue  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

**CARR-HUTCHINS-ANDERSON COMPANY**  
Clothing, Hats, Furnishings  
Shoes for Men and Boys

**HOUSEMAN & JONES**  
FINE CUSTOM TAILORING  
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX  
WORLD'S FAMOUS CLOTHES

**Friedman-Spring**  
DRY GOODS COMPANY  
Exclusive Agents for  
RED CROSS SHOES  
Milgram Suits, Coats, Dresses

**RED CROSS SHOES**  
Knox Millinery  
Hans Bros. Silks  
Modest Corsets  
Madame Jeanne Corsets  
Chapman Corsets  
then we carry wide stocks of nationally known  
lines which are not confined to any one store.  
Kavay Corsets, Nemo Corsets, for instance.

**D. J. ANDERSON'S**  
SILK & CLOTHING  
MALLINSON'S  
SILK GEORGETTE  
WURZBURG'S  
NEEDLECRAFT  
NOVELTIES

**HANDKERCHIEFS**  
TANISH TOWELS  
TABLE LINS  
WHITE GOODS  
Wurzburg's Linen Store

**One of**  
Grand Rapids'  
FOREMOST  
STORES  
Paul Steketee & Sons  
Wurzburg's

**GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.**  
Summer goods of superior quality and authori-  
tative styles are to be had in this "store beau-  
tiful" at prices well within the bounds of moder-  
ation.

**BUILDER OF GOWNS**  
Mrs. Diamond  
513 ASHTON BLDG. CHL 1516

**TRAFFIC TRUCKS**  
4000 LBS. CAPACITY \$1395. F. O. B. Factory  
BURLISS MOTOR SALES CO.  
DISTRIBUTORS  
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Fixtures—Repairing—Wiring  
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LEWIS ELECTRIC CO.  
The Motor Firm  
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION  
WORK

**ECONOMY DYE HOUSE**  
Cleaning—Dyeing  
Pressing—Repairing  
Metz Building Phones 2424

**Miss Teal**  
Confectionery,  
Breads, Cakes, Light and  
Tasty Luncheons

**National City Bank Building**  
Cody Hotel Cafeteria  
Entrance 10 West Fulton St. or through  
Cody Hotel Lobby  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

**BERTCH MARKET**  
WE FURNISH  
YOUR TABLE COMPLETE  
243-245 Monroe Avenue

**BIRNEY'S CHOCOLATE SYRUP**  
IS DIFFERENT  
BIRNEY'S "Chocolate" Cabin  
15 Div. Ave. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.

**SWEET'S CANDY SHOP**  
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REAL ESTATE  
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**KODAK SUPPLIES, PICTURE**  
FRAMING AND ART GOODS  
The CAMERA SHOP, Inc.  
16 Monroe Avenue, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

**POWERS-BUTLER CO.**  
PLUMBING SPECIALISTS

Let us attend to your plumbing, wants  
Service Right That Lasts  
24 Fulton St. W. Phone 1092

**FINE CHINA**  
GLASS AND  
SILVERWARE  
FOSTER STEVENS & CO.

**Friedrich**  
MUSIC HOUSE  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Pianos—Player Pianos—Player Rolls  
Victrolas—Records  
Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas  
THE HERRICK PIANO CO.  
New location—55 Louis Avenue, N. W.

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H. H. STEWART  
Society Brand  
Clothes  
Hats and Furnishings  
FLINT, MICHIGAN

**GRACE HAT SHOP**  
Suite 406 Bush Building  
CORNER KEARSEY AND BEACH STS.  
Phone 904-R

**CLARK IRISH HARP**  
Musical Studios  
ANNA LOUISE GILLIES  
714 Clifford Street, Flint, Mich.

**BALDWIN'S**  
MEN'S WEAR AND LUGGAGE STORE  
is now open for business at their new location  
525 So. Saginaw St. FLINT, MICH.

**WRIGHT'S TIRE SHOP**  
UNITED STATES TIRES  
ACCESSORIES AND TIRE REPAIRING  
610-612 N. Saginaw Street, FLINT, MICH.  
Bell Phone 3713

**SAGINAW, MICH.**

**STRETTON**  
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S  
UNDERWEAR OF QUALITY  
THE MW-TANNER CO.  
SAGINAW

Coats, Suits and Millinery  
Now on Display  
WM. C. WIECHMANN  
American State Bank  
4 per cent Interest paid on Savings  
and Certificates  
RESOURCES OVER \$2,300,000.00

**FRANK W. PERRY**  
HIGH GRADE GROCERIES  
234 Sheridan Avenue Both Phones

**EVERYTHING IN MILLINERY**  
MISS BUCKLER, 109 S. JEFFERSON STREET  
SAGINAW

**FT. WAYNE, IND.**  
LEHMAN'S  
Men's and Boys'  
"BETTER" APPAREL  
"Nothing Else"

Fort Wayne Indiana  
**Wolf & Dessauer**  
Fort Wayne's Great New  
Daylight Store  
CORNER CALHOUN AND WASHINGTON STS.  
THE

**Evans Tire Company**  
Distributors of Tires and Tubes  
FABRIC CORD TRUCK  
PNEUMATIC SOLID  
Rebuilders of Used Tires  
136 E. COLUMBIA ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.

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WHEN HELLER SAYS  
IT'S OAK, IT'S OAK

**RICHMOND, IND.**  
RUBBER REPAIRING  
Auto Tires, Inner Tubes, Bicycle Tires, Rubber  
Boots and Shoes. Tires retreaded. Also service  
in buying, selling and trading real estate.  
office 210 1/2 4th St., phone 674 or 1964.

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POST GROCERY CO.  
52 WILLIAMS STREET  
QUALITY GROCERIES  
D. W. BLACKBURN  
INSURANCE  
672 So. Hohman Street Phone 733

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**ROSEHURST FARM**  
Chicken Dinners  
Country home, spacious and modern  
Nature's Beauty Spot  
Phone Southport 119 J-1

**L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS**  
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CITY MARKET HOUSE  
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MODERN MARKET  
W. G. WANSER, Prop.  
MEATS—GROCERIES  
215 N. Illinois Street INDIANAPOLIS

**A. C. BALFOUR**  
CHEESE, CHEESE, and CHEESE  
Stand 280 City Market

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W. E. MILLER, Prop.  
A specialty high grade  
ready roofing  
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PICTURES, FRAMES, MIRRORS  
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We develop and enlarge your films  
Across from Keith's, 118 N. Pennsylvania St.

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K. F. JOHNSTON CO.  
310 & 311 St.  
INDIANAPOLIS  
High Class Exclusive Millinery for Women and  
Children at Moderate Prices.

**EXPERIENCED**  
DRESSMAKER  
desires work by the day in private homes.  
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TEACHER OF  
Classical Dancing  
PIERROT STUDIO OF DANCING  
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**Circle Flower Store**  
An Indoor Garden  
45 MONUMENT PLACE  
INDIANAPOLIS

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Successor to Hensley's  
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**KLOTZ KLEANERS**  
CLEANERS AND DYERS  
Try our expert cleaning department.  
Prompt Service. Moderate Prices. Call Woodruff  
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**THE FRANCO-AMERICAN**  
Super Service—Master Cleaners  
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**INDIANAPOLIS**  
MOTOR & FUEL CO.  
DEALERS IN HIGH GRADE  
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Coal and Coke  
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**SERVICE**  
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Everything that our name implies  
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For Cars and Electric Force  
"MILBURN" ELECTRICS  
The ideal electric car  
INDIANA BATTERY SERVICE CO.

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Electrical Repairing a Specialty  
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**LOGANSPOORT, IND.**  
We will offer during our  
May White Sale  
Dependable Merchandise at Excep-  
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**THE A. GRUBE CO.**  
The Store That Sells "WOOLTEX."  
Specializing in  
Women's, Misses' and Children's  
High Grade Wearing Apparel  
and Millinery  
AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES

**Kuppenheimers Suits**  
We are exclusive agents for  
LOGANSPOORT

**Sellers Clothing Co.**  
HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES

**Kuppenheimer Clothes**  
Can be purchased in  
Logansport from  
HERBERT J. WILLS

422 E. BROADWAY, LOGANSPOORT  
**JOHN MEHAFFIE**  
SHEET METAL WORK  
Hardware, Stoves, Window Glass  
217-219 Fifth Street  
JOHN H. STEPHENS renders prompt service  
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office 210 1/2 4th St., phone 674 or 1964.

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Everything in Groceries  
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Auto Top Builders & Upholsters, Seattle, Wash.,  
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The Shop of  
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FINE PERIOD FURNITURE  
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**SASKATOON**  
H. J. M. Gloeckler Piano House  
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

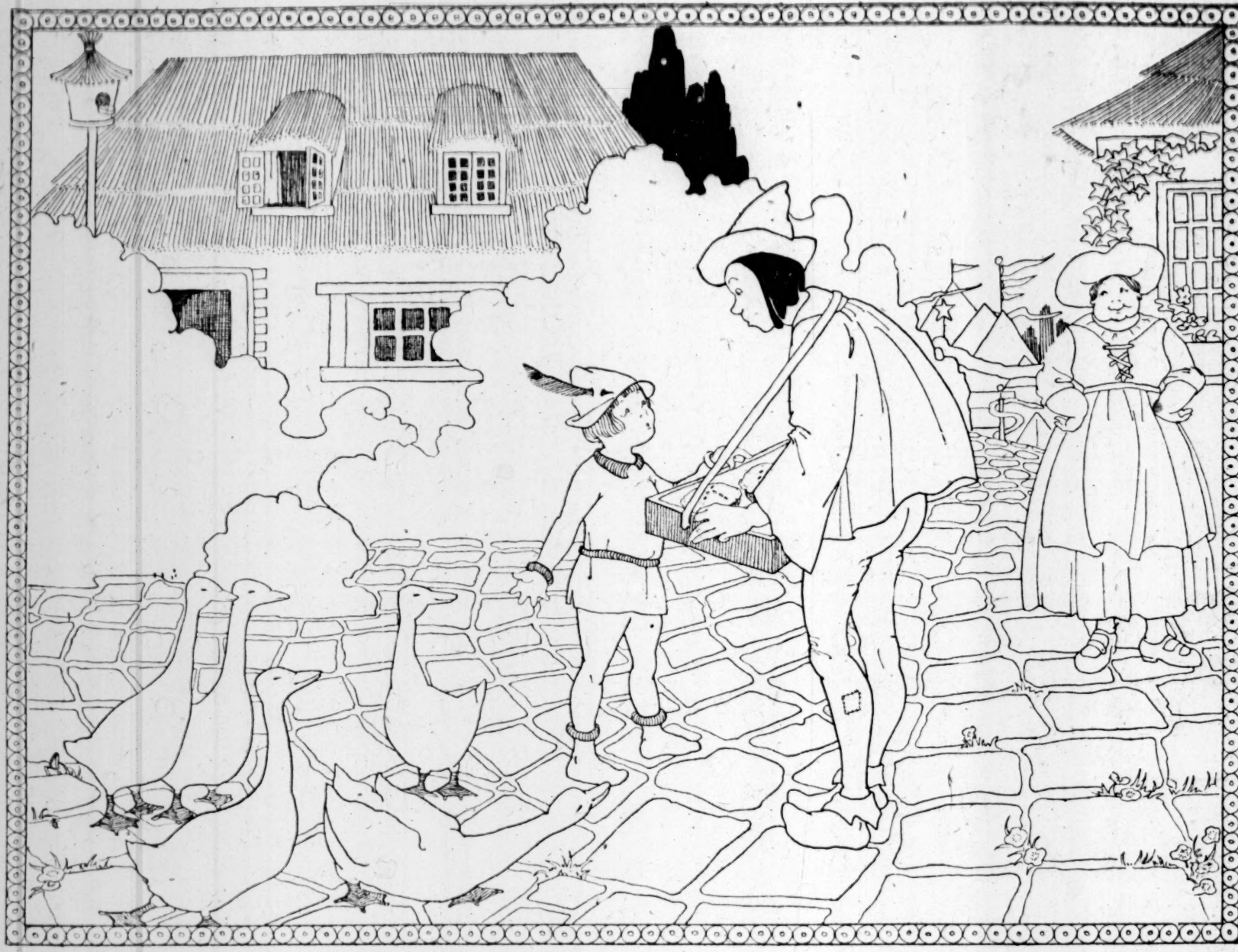
## Roughing It

We were the original babes-in-the-woods, if not in years, at least in innocence, or we would never have attempted it. It is the Pokio, a river that should never have been discovered, for it is a no-er-do-well, with a bad disposition and no particular occupation. After all, it was its unpopularity that chiefly attracted us; that and its accessibility to our home town.

Our outfit consisted of canoe, duffle, rifle, khaki helmet, dollar camera, and \$1.38 in cash. We paddled and poled up the St. John River for 35 miles and for three days, when we arrived at our portage point. It was seven miles across country to Lake George and it took a farmer, a team of horses, and \$1 to overcome this first obstacle. However, we still possessed 25 cents and piles of exuberance. The farmer bumped off, leaving us to the care of mine host, the loon, in the wide-roomed inn of the wilderness. We began our adventures with a tent-pitching contest with a shower, in which we lost and were forced to pay the penalty, mine host laughing derisively the while. If we had suspected how wet we were soon to become, and stay, we would scarcely have bothered about getting dry again that evening. We sat by our driftwood fire and watched a blazing sun slip down between the jagged spruce wall and the sky, just at the other side of the lake. It must have touched dry brush, for the heavens were soon dyed with the conflagration, and it was hours before the west was entirely cooled off by the dew and starlight. We slept.

Morning began with a flourish. There was sun and wind and water everywhere. It took some time to get everything packed up and loaded amidships of the canoe. But finally we were off, and dancing merrily toward the exit of the lake. And here, in less than 10 minutes, we were confronted with our first dam. We hadn't expected a dam and were mildly disgusted, but our disgust failed to remove the barrier. Before it the lake was dotted with bowlders, and so we proceeded to deposit our duffle upon them, one object to each rock. We had no idea our possessions would cover such an extent of territory. Then, with much grunting and sprawling, as everything underfoot seemed to have been soaked, we finally culminated the dam with the canoe. Below, instead of a flashing torrent shouting and beckoning us onward, we were confronted with a broad, shallow expanse as thick with rocks as peassoup with peas. We thereupon became slightly more disgusted and returned for our duffle. I forgot to mention that Dud was 13, and I not much older, that the sun had grown very hot, the footing more slippery, and our belongings had increased in quantity and avoidability, when our backs were turned. Finally the canoe was reloaded, and we crawled slowly down the shallows, wading fore and aft and dragging, pushing, and lifting the craft through an inch or two of sand and water. But even this, like material pleasure, came to an end, and we stepped aboard, rounded a bend and—there was dam number two. I don't think that the second proposition was any worse than the first, but then we were. And after that, in swift and uncharitable profusion, came jams, dams, shallows, and narrows, until by two o'clock we had accounted for at least 13 and had zone all of three miles from the lake. Suddenly we discovered that we were hungry. We were then balancing on a tangled mass of bloats and jetsam surrounded by an impassable alder swamp. As it was quite impossible to go around or under, we had accepted the only remaining route and were going over the top. It was not an ideal site for a restaurant. A large trunk, however, seemed soundly secure. We opened one of our most precious possessions, a quart bottle of mother's blueberry preserves. It had become fermented in the sun, and it slopped nimbly around on our shallow tin plates, but it was good! We consumed most of it, sent a few hunks of cheese and hardtack after it, and were ready to conquer the rest of the world, the Pokio included.

On account of the continual wading and herculean labors, we had shed all superfluous clothing early in the campaign. The khaki helmet remained in evidence, however, as also our red bandanas, but even these were wet. The contents of the canoe were fast becoming water-soaked, for the canoe was of bark and of great age (for a canoe) and its seams were in need of constant attention, which we hadn't the patience to give. In the middle of the afternoon, the river became sluggish and changed itself into a bog, after the manner of the Puss-in-Boots ooze when he wanted to be naughty. The sky got sullen and started slow, dozed, drizzle. The trees had become branchless ram-pikes, tattered with gray moss. Too late we decided to empty the canoe and apply the pitch and resin. There was not a patch of terra firma anywhere. So we proceeded, which was all we could do, with our feet on the gunwales, firmly resolved not to desert the sinking ship before it had deserted us. And now everything about us was damp, except our enthusiasm and the contents of the match-safe, and these were becoming a little moist. Napoleon-crossing-the-Alps had never had so much to contend with. Dud sat in the bow, nursing the rifle across his knees, expecting bears around every turn. There were no bears, but twice the rifle accidentally went off, burying its soft-nosed bullets in the gray landscape. By five it was growing dusky. The whisper of the rain, through the intense silence, and the chronic dreariness of the outlook at last began to tell on even our boy spirits. The river was creeping nearer and nearer



"Said Simple Simon to the Pieman, 'Let me taste your ware.'"

## Simple Simon

Simple Simon met a Pieman,  
Going to the fair;  
Said Simple Simon to the Pieman:  
"Let me taste your ware."  
Said the Pieman unto Simon:  
"Show me first your penny."  
Said Simple Simon to the Pieman:  
"Indeed, I have not any."

## What the Tree Saw

"Every one to his taste," said the Acacia Tree. "You may enjoy traveling, but give me the quiet life!" "Give us a life of songs and sights," chirruped the birds. "You are young yet, but every tree that is planted by a house must expect a life of change." "Not by this house," said the little Acacia. "I heard my mistress telling her friend this morning that she was going to send her days here; she has built it for that purpose. She comes into the porch each morning, as regularly as the sunshine, and I can tell to a minute how she spends every hour of her day. There will never be any change here!" The Acacia Tree stood just in front of the white house, guarding it. It only reached to the roof of the porch, which came low down over the window boxes. Everything was spick and span inside and out; the lawn was shaven closely, the young rose trees and fuchsias neatly tied against the wall, and the slips of pink geraniums in the window boxes were planted at exactly equal distances. Inside the porch, the oaken rocker stood in the same place always, beside a little table covered with a snowy cloth, and there every morning a lady with silvery hair, in a lavender gown, came out and knitted. She went for a walk each day and in the afternoons the children of the neighborhood came to visit her. They wiped their feet carefully on the mat, and sat in a row on the long low bench, built in against the wall beneath the window boxes. Then the lady taught them to knit and told them delightful stories of the days when she was a little girl.

The yellow Acacia flourished and grew in the peaceful days that passed; the birds told it of what went on inside the house; of the letter writing, the reading and the knitting; they could fly round and look in at the back window, for it was not too high; at midday, for the lady to sit in the porch. "You must grow up and shade the front of the house," they sang to the tree. "Then we can build our nests in you, and the lady can sit in the porch all day."

That was certainly an inducement to grow, and the Acacia Tree put forth new leaves and new branches obediently. It had beautiful flowery dreams of growing and growing, so that its branches would reach right over the house some day and see what was on the other side. And then, suddenly, one morning, the calm routine stopped. The postman brought a letter and, directly the lady received it, she dropped her knitting and jumped up and bustled, positively bustled into the house, crying, "Mary, Mary! I'm going to England!" From that moment, everything was different. When the children came that afternoon, the lady was out; and she went out every day, too, at any hour, in automobiles and carriages, and gentlemen came in at any hour, and presently streams of people trooped in and went all over the house, morning, afternoon and evening. The Acacia was bursting into blossom, but no more did the lady sit and watch the flowers coming out, no more did she exclaim on their sweet

fragrance. "It is what you must expect from life," said the birds. "Things are always changing; if they did not, you would go fast asleep, you know." "But my mistress said change was disorderly," sighed the young Acacia Tree. "She said order was Heaven's first law."

"Well, she is obeying orders now," chirped the birds. "Isn't it in order for her to go to England, when her only son has been given a splendid position there? Shouldn't a mother visit her only son?"

"Why did she build the house, just as she liked it, and make it so peaceful and plant me here, if she is not going to enjoy it forever?" sighed the Acacia.

"So that some one else can enjoy it," sang the birds, and off they flew, for they were great gadabouts. "Sure enough, one day an automobile full of people drove up, and out tumbled a whole family, every one talking and laughing and joking; they all trooped into the house and seemed to fill it and spill over, and when they left, the birds informed the Acacia that they had decided to take the house."

Soon after that, the lady drove away with her trunk, and her furniture followed, with the oaken rocker, the beautiful old mahogany from inside, and the chests of china and linen; and the very next day the family came in, with their bright-colored furniture, everything cretonne and gay, including a parrot of brilliant green and scarlet, whose stand was set in the porch the first thing, and who began to talk to the Acacia Tree as if he owned the place. Other pets came, too, rabbits and guinea pigs and a dog; the quiet house seemed teeming with living things. Before the family had been in the house an hour, the children were out and up the tree.

But here is a funny thing. In spite of the noise and disturbance, the Acacia found itself opening its new flowers quite eagerly next morning, to see what the new family would be up to, and how they would spend their days.

First, the children ran out to feed the pets, and then they ran out again with their books and danced down the hill to school; then out came the father and took his machine from the garage and flew off to the city; and then the birds flew round and twittered the news that the big son was in his bedroom, studying heaps of books, and the big girl and the mother were in the kitchen, cooking delicious cakes and things.

Every hour some one was doing something, and every day was different. The evenings were no longer quiet. Machines drove up full of other young people with banjos and ukuleles, and the evenings on the porch were the liveliest of all. Now the birds began to complain, but the Acacia sent out waves of perfume, for every one who came said: "How sweet the Acacia is," and it certainly is pleasant to live among a crowd of people who love you!

Then, one day, the big girl stopped watering the fuchsias and the geraniums, the big boy stopped mowing the lawn, the merry evenings ceased, and the birds brought the news that the family was going to leave.

The big boy was going to France, the big girl was going to Washington, and the father was going to give up the machine and move nearer to the city.

And, in a surprisingly short time, the family was gone and the house and the Acacia were left alone.

"Oh, I don't like the quiet," sighed the Acacia; but the other flowers did. The pink geraniums ran races down hill over the neat terraced garden, the fuchsias grew leafier and leafier,

and the roses scrambled over the roof where no one could see them. The birds enjoyed the luxuriance, and built nests everywhere; but, though the Acacia flourished mightily, there was no fun looking into an empty porch all day.

One day, when the house had grown very deserted looking, a small boy passing on his coaster, turned in and trundled up and down the whole length of the porch; then he dismounted and left his coaster in the corner, and when he returned, three other boys came with him. They squatted down on the bench, and, as the Acacia's boughs now poked in below the roof, it had the pleasure of being present at a grand Pow Wow of the Gang of Redfaced Indians, when they formally annexed the porch as their Happy Hunting Ground.

After that the Acacia had no need to complain of dullness or quiet!

A troop of girl guides followed, who brought stories they had composed and read them aloud, and every small child in the neighborhood brought its coaster to rumble up and down the porch. For the Acacia shaded the porch so sweetly and completely, that it made it the loveliest playhouse you could imagine.

Now the house seemed to belong to the children and the birds, and when, one day, two young men came along and stayed in the house a long time, the Acacia swayed its branches with a sinking feeling. The situation again was precarious.

As it feared, it opened its new buds one morning, soon after, to find the two young men in overalls, established in the porch with pots of paint, transforming the dark oak wood into dazzling yellow.

When the gang came round that afternoon, the two young men were striding up and down the porch, making it laugh and twinkle with color, and there wasn't room for a boy, much less a coaster, who hadn't business there. The children's playhouse had gone.

The girl chimps soon heard the news and collected to peer over the window boxes, and the babies paddled to the archway and peeped in. It was quite dreadful to think they could no longer come inside, and tears of dew started to the Acacia's leaves.

True, the young men were talking to the children, and one boy soon held the paint pot, while others became busy with the hose, watering the flowers again, and others ran hither and thither, picking up chips and bits; but they were only visitors.

"Come, come," sang the birds. "You are rather inclined to look on the shady side of things. It's just as well the children and the house had some one to look after them, for the porch and garden were becoming dreadfully untidy."

"The children and I were such good friends, though," sighed the Acacia. "Be friends the young men, my dear; the more friends, the better," chirruped the happy birds, who always looked on the bright side, from flying about in the sun so much.

Friends the young men certainly proved, for, next morning, a fine new bird bath stood on the window box and the next day the birds flew around, in great excitement, to say the young men had made a fire in the yard and all the children were helping them burn rubbish. Presently they all appeared, carrying a basket of wood ashes, which the young men proceeded to fork into the window boxes. Then followed copious watering, and clipping of straggling shoots, until at last the shears approached the tree, and clip, clip, one of its boughs lay on the ground.

"Are they destroying me?" gasped the Acacia. "But no, they were only trimming it,"

and astonishingly light and free it felt, not to say tidy.

"The old freedom is good, but this is even better," it murmured to the birds, who were singing furiously, so gay everything looked with the yellow paint and the green and white bird bath.

"Oh, yes, yes, things are always changing for the better," cried the birds. "Of one thing we can always be certain, however good the times we are enjoying, there are always just as good times in store!"

## England's Marco Polo

We call The Travels of Sir John Mandeville Kt. one of the earliest works in English. It is probable that it was first written in French, then in Latin, and, finally, in the Midland dialect of England; so it might more exactly be considered an English translation from the French or Latin, rather than as an original English work. However, in the Fourteenth Century, books in English were few, and the English version of this work took the deepest root.

This book appeared in English about 1356, and it is very doubtful who wrote it. Mandeville is supposed to be the author, as he says in the beginning of the book, that this is his name; but, as he also claims to have passed through the various adventures and seen the strange things which he recounts, we believe that he is joking about his name as about other things.

Here is one of his amusing accounts: "In Ethiopia be many diverse Folk; and Ethiopia is called Cusis. In that Country are Folk that have but one Foot, and they go so fast that it is a Marvel. And the Foot is so large, that it shades all the Body against the Sun, when they will lie and rest them." In the same chapter is an account of the places where various sorts of diamonds are found, which is almost as ridiculous a story as that of the "big foot."

In another chapter the writer seems to let his imagination run to its limits in inventing a different kind of people for a great many different islands.

He often reminds us of Swift, but more of Marco Polo; indeed, many think that Mandeville wrote few original things in his entire book. He certainly seems to have copied from Marco Polo, Odoric, and others.

As this book was written somewhat before printing was brought to England, copies of it had to be made by hand. We know that it must have been very popular, for there are several hundred copies of it in manuscript, written in the languages mentioned above.

Perhaps the most interesting thing to us, in the whole book, is an account of the homing pigeon, which Mandeville calls the "culver," and we wonder whether he really knew about this bird or not. "In that country," he writes of Syria, "and other Countries beyond they have a Custom, when they shall use War, and when Men hold Siege about a City or Castle, and they within dare not send out Messengers with Letters from Lord to Lord to ask Succour, they make their Letters and bind them to the Neck of a Culver, and let the Culver flee. And the Culvers are so taught, that they flee with those letters to the very Place that they are sent to, and they send them thus, to bear their Letters. And the Culvers return again where-to they are nourished; and so they do commonly."

## Invitation to a Martin

In the spring the purple martin, a North American species of the swallow, regularly migrates to the sunny south, where he makes his home. All through the winter people in that part of the country, looking forward to the coming of these birds, make great preparations. Houses of all sorts are built for the birds, some elaborate, some simple, some perched on high poles in the dooryards. The martin's chatter and his great friendliness causes him to be popular with the children and the grown people alike; all say good-by to the birds with deep regret, when they take their leave every fall. This invitation is written by one of the many admirers of these birds, one who eagerly welcomes them each year.

Gentle martin, purple breasted,  
Let your flight be not arrested.  
Come and tune your sweet bird's throat  
To the springtime's joyous note.  
Spring is here and waits for thee.  
On the bronzed and branched fig tree  
Tiny tongues of flame are seen,  
Tipping branch and twig with green.  
And the soft wind, jolly rover,  
Seeks for thee the whole town over;  
His silver shadow as he passes,  
Falls upon the tender grasses.  
Come, sweet martin, cease to roam,  
Bring thy mate and make a home  
Of this cottage in the air.  
Set above my garden fair.

The Old Name for Windsor

English royalty has resided at Windsor Castle ever since Edward the Confessor built a hunting lodge, just at the place where there came a great curve in the gentle river. In his "Child's Guide to London," Mr. A. A. Methley writes that the old name for the place was Windleshora or Windleshores, which may have meant "Wind-ing shore," from the curve of the river at this point. Others say, however, that the word is derived from the Saxon "Windle," a willow tree.

## Brian Boru

Before Buddha gave place to our own cook, the khansaman announced that he had had a telegram from his country and must depart immediately on private business. When we wondered how we were to manage in his absence, he waved a majestic hand, and a weird little shrimp of a man stood before us. He was no taller than a child of 12, and as thin as a herring. His little, twinkling eyes were set deep in his small, shriveled face. A fringe of ragged, gray hair adorned his chin, and wisps of shaggy hair peeped from under an enormous pugaree (turban). He wore the usual white clothes and a huge muslin cummerbund. A cummerbund is a long strip of muslin, wound round and round the waist, until it is no longer a waist but an equator.

"Salaam, Brian Boru," I said. "Are you going to work for us again?" "How shall I not work?" returned the diminutive being in a tone of complete indifference.

"Now, Brian Boru," I said, "beware lest there be quarrels between you and the Buddha."

The shrimp's eyes blazed. "The anger of the Buddha is quickly hot," he growled. "As for me, I am a man of peace. I like not quarrels and anger."

He didn't look especially peaceful, and that very night the two old gentlemen had a great argument. Sounds of altercation floated up from the kitchen, and, presently, the bearer announced that the Buddha wanted speech with the memsahib. Dinner was over and we were sitting on the veranda. In came Buddha, almost speechless with indignation, yet mindful of the respect due to his memsahib. For a second or so words failed him, and he stood wagging his expressive finger and shaking his head.

"Achcha! Buddha Ji! What is it?" "Have I not worked for the memsahib since first she came to this house? Have I not made my dwelling near to the house of the memsahib? Have I not seen many servants come and go? Shall I, then, give place to that son of an owl..."

"Hear his shameful words!" exclaimed a voice, so close to my chair that I jumped up in astonishment, as Brian Boru appeared from behind a convenient doorway.

"Shameful words!" exclaimed Buddha, turning an accusing finger on Brian Boru. "Hear him not, memsahib. Who is he, this fellow? Verily, a man whom the raiharri may take away any day and you see him no more." (Brian's home is some distance up country.) "A stranger whom nobody knows!"

The quarrels between Brian and Buddha were little more than noise. There is great rivalry between the two. Each prides himself on being "the very ancient servant" of the house. Neither likes to admit that the other shares his glory in this respect.

Brian Boru had come down in the world. He retired from domestic service, with great ceremony, some years ago. He was quite a rich man. It took two coolies and a bullock cart to carry away his various belongings. He had a silver watch and chain, boxes and boxes of clothes, and all sorts of odds and ends of household goods, given him from time to time by the memsahib. In his more prosperous days it was a great sight to see Brian, dressed up on Muhammadan holidays, in a red velvet coat and cap, embroidered with gold. At last he had saved so much money that he could afford to go to his country and stay there, and we didn't expect to see him again. Then, quite suddenly, Brian turned up to take the place of the khansaman who was going to his country on leave. There had been floods in his country, and his house and his boxes had been swept away.

Brian takes it very cheerfully; in fact, I think he is really happier working than living in dignified retirement. Once, when a sahib came to spend the night, he came down to dinner all apologies for his appearance, saying that he had been about to come down when Brian Boru, who was fussing about his room, in the absence of his own bearer, suddenly remarked, "The hair of the sahib is not good to look upon."

"Oh, isn't it?" said the sahib. "No," said Brian, shaking his head. "Achcha! Brian, you had better brush my hair yourself," said the sahib, never dreaming that he would be taken at his word. To his astonishment, Brian took the brush and comb, and parted and brushed the sahib's hair to his liking.

"That is the custom for a sahib's hair, sahib," he said. And the sahib was too much astonished to protest.

## Playing Tag

On another occasion, I was much amused by three chipmunks, who seemed to be engaged in some kind of game, writes John Burroughs. It looked very much as if they were playing tag. Round and round they would go, first one taking the lead, then another, all good-natured and gleeful as schoolboys. There is one thing about a chipmunk that is peculiar: he is never more than one jump from home. Make a dive at him anywhere and in he goes. He knows where the hole is, even when it is covered up with leaves. There is no doubt, also, that he has his own sense of humor and fun, as what squirrel has not? I have watched two red squirrels for a half hour, coursing through the large trees by the roadside where branches interlocked and engaged in a game of tag as obviously as two boys. As soon as the pursuer had come up with the pursued, and actually touched him, the palm was his, and away he would go, taxing his wits and his speed to the utmost to elude his fellow.

## The Colorado River

The Colorado is one of the great rivers of North America. Formed in southern Utah by the confluence of the Green and Grand, it intersects the northwestern corner of Arizona and becomes the eastern boundary of Nevada and California, flows southward until it reaches tidewater in the Gulf of California, Mexico. It drains a territory of 300,000 square miles and, traced back to the rise of its principal source, writes C. A. Higgins, is 2900 miles long. At two points, the Needles and Yuma on the California boundary, it is crossed by a railroad. Elsewhere its course lies far from Caucasian settlements and far from the routes of common travel, in the heart of a vast region fenced on the one hand by arid plains and on the other by formidable mountains.

## Tulips

Gold and crimson tulips  
Lift your bright heads up,  
Catch the shining dewdrops  
In your dainty cups.  
If the birds see you  
When they're flying by,  
They will think a sunset  
Dropped from out the sky.

—Alice C. D. Riley.







# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Dies Irae

AT TEN minutes past two on the afternoon of the 7th of May, 1919, the Cunard Steamship Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk, off the coast of Ireland, by German submarines. At 3:17, or allowing for the difference between Irish and French time, almost at the same hour, four years later, the German delegates were handed the peace terms of the allied powers in the salon of the Grand Trianon, at Versailles. The scene of the delivery was a not inappropriate one. In the house built by Louis XIV as the somber if stately home of courtly pietism, in the grounds of the palace where the victorious generals of King William of Prussia had listened to the proclamation of the rehabilitation of the old German Empire, the deputations from the government of the new German republic waited for and received the document of retribution.

It would be quite impossible, after reading this lengthy document, not to realize the severity of the terms. And there is little doubt that it is only the economic condition in which Germany finds herself which has prevented them from being still more severe. The great empire, which, in the summer of the year 1914, had reached the zenith of its power and wealth, has fallen, in a day as it were, as fell the empires of the past. And yet it is easy to realize, in reading the terms, that it is the safety of the world rather than the destruction of a great power which the Peace Conference had in view in framing its terms. The world in 1919 is a very different place from what it was when the Napoleonic empire was crushed, by the allied powers of Europe, in its effort to dominate humanity. The conference in Vienna was far more engaged in shoring up the rights of autocracy in Berlin, in St. Petersburg, and in Vienna, than in taking steps to prevent another military orgy. The new Louis "Capet" in pride and insolence of power was bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh of the Hapsburgs, the Hohenzollerns, and the Romanoffs. Napoleon's great crime was rather that he had been an upstart Corsican soldier than a military autocrat. So it came about that the men who met in the Vienna council chamber, after Waterloo, were not so much engaged in making impossible another effort to dominate the liberties of the world, as in securing the thrones of the ruling houses, including that of the Bourbons.

Whatever mistakes may have been made in the present treaty, and the framing of this treaty has been almost beyond the wit of men, it has been aimed not at securing thrones but at safeguarding peoples. Great empires have been broken into pieces, and from the pieces there have been built new and small nations with their troubles and problems all before them. It is by no means certain that a number of small nations will be any more peaceable than a few great ones. And it is in the effort to take no risks, whether at the hands of vast autocratic empires or small republics, that the League of Nations has been incorporated in the present draft of the first of the treaties to be made between the defeated Middle-European Alliance and the victorious members of the Great Alliance. If the League of Nations fails to find acceptance when it goes before the parliaments of the world for ratification, then the chances of the future peace of the world are small indeed. Rumors, and something more than rumors, are flooding the cafes of Paris, the clubs of London, and the cities of America, with news that the League of Nations is dead before it is born. So little faith have Mr. Clemenceau and the French Government in the endurance of the League that they have actually negotiated a defensive alliance with the United Kingdom and the United States as an additional security for the future safety of France. In such circumstances the treatment meted out to the League when it reaches the various national parliament houses should be carefully observed; for upon it may depend more than the men into whose hands its fate will pass may be inclined to admit.

For the rest, the terms of the great treaty must be carefully read in order to be appreciated. To attempt to survey them would be to do little more than to repeat the official summary. One or two things, however, are specifically worthy of notice. It is only necessary to look at the map of Germany, altered boundaries in order to discover how unlike the treaties of the past the present one is. In the half century of Waterloo, even in the half century of Sedan, nothing could have saved the country west of the Rhine from passing into the hands of France. Today men have learned that such victories are only the foundations of new wars. It was the loss of Alsace-Lorraine that made France the implacable enemy of Germany, and the annexation of the Rhine provinces would simply have made Germany the implacable enemy of France. Because of this the territorial readjustments have been slight, and have consisted only in the incorporation of territory essentially sympathetic to the victorious nations without the old boundaries. Thus Alsace-Lorraine goes to France; whilst that part of Poland stolen in the great partition is returned to the reestablished Polish nation. One other territorial change there may be, but it is one left to the determination of the inhabitants, and that is to what extent the old Danish province of Schleswig, torn from her by war as Alsace-Lorraine was torn from France, shall be returned.

Next to this new political departure is the attempt, for which Mr. Lloyd George is largely responsible, to stamp out standing armies. The army and navy of Germany are reduced to a truly defensive force. Every means for the exploitation of the military state has been taken from her, whilst the abolition of conscription makes impossible the old military theory of a nation of soldiers governed by a war-lord. Finally, in its economic aspects the terms of the treaty are by no means so definite or so clear as is desirable. The truth probably is that the great powers have realized that it is quite impossible to make Germany pay financially for her crimes without destroying her with no advantage to themselves. For this reason

it is doubtful whether the economic losses of Belgium, of France, or of the United Kingdom can ever be made good. The United States is in a more favorable position, for the United States reaped the harvest of the early years of the war, before she was called upon to reap the whirlwind of the latter months. Therefore, in spite of the diatribes of some fire-eating politicians and journalists, the representatives of the great powers of the alliance have probably done all that could be done. To have demanded more from Germany, or to have taken more at the point of the bayonet, would have been to reduce her to poverty and hopelessness, and so to have cast her into the caldron of bolshevism, which is the last resort of passion acting upon ignorance and despair.

Even as it is, the exultant noontide of May the 7th, 1919, has disappeared in the Dies Irae, the Day of Wrath, of 1919. In the words of General von Bernhardt, it was to be world empire or imperial extinction when "der Tag" came. The treaty handed to the German delegates in the Grand Trianon yesterday leaves no doubt at all upon which side the scale has kicked the beam.

### Representative Fuller on Congress

SEVERAL proposals worth one's attention, in following the coming activities of the Sixty-Sixth Congress of the United States, are included in the reform program through the introduction and prosecution of which Alvan T. Fuller, Representative from the ninth Massachusetts district, evidently intends to make himself especially useful. The Malden Congressman, who actively objected to being minimized in the Sixty-Fifth Congress because he was a new member, has the political designation of Independent, and, now that his constituents have returned him to the House, indicating their approval of his course by a substantial majority vote, he will, no doubt, more than ever convince his colleagues that he is indeed independently inclined. Readers of this paper are aware that a feature of Mr. Fuller's interesting experience in Congress thus far has been learning at first-hand how rough is the legislative road for him who refuses to fall in with established methods and customs and who opposes party programs and leaders. Revolt merely for the sake of causing disturbance, in these days of overturnings, is far from being a desirable form of activity, but protest and effectual efforts against forms of organization and procedure that prevent consideration and disposal of Congressional business in the most sensible, intelligent, and efficient way should receive encouragement from all who are unbiased and patriotic. It strikes the ordinary citizen as being rather silly, in these days of careful utilization of time and ability, for either House of Congress deliberately to keep a man in a relatively unimportant position, no matter what his record of achievement in other fields may be, purely because he is not a veteran member. So it is rather promising, as well as refreshing, when, as in the case of Mr. Fuller, a new Representative declines appointment to a committee which has no important duties, and, in so doing, presents to the Speaker a strong indictment of the present committee system. There are, no doubt, many legislators, as well as other citizens, who, confidentially, at least, would agree with this Bay State lawmaker in his declaration to the Speaker of the last Congress that a considerable number of the standing committees of the House are needless.

There is no denying the fact that a new comer, in many cases, sees conditions and needs with a fresher, keener discernment than the man who has had the same things before his eyes so long that he is perhaps inclined to look upon them as representing settled custom, if not as inevitable. So it is not strange that Mr. Fuller, who has made a distinct success in business, should, upon taking up duties as a member of Congress, and one under no particular obligation to either of the great parties, wish the national legislature to avail itself of the best methods of carrying on its work. Moreover, while a business man, he is evidently not favorable to privilege, and would have members of Congress attend to such minor personal matters as paying their own postage. In a recent interview with a representative of this paper the Congressman pointed to an example of what he considers an abuse of the franking privilege. In this particular instance, he said, a member of the House, who was a candidate for the governorship of a state, sent through the mails in one day, without personal expense, 640,000 packages of books. The postage, to a private citizen, would have been forty-five cents on each parcel, or a total of \$288,000. The gentleman from Massachusetts, unused and unconverted to some of the habits of Congress, and no doubt awake to the fact that business houses and individuals are bearing the burden of the congressman's franking privilege, which, he says, on some days provides work for 500 or 600 postal clerks, regards such a practice as appalling, and the word is not too strong. The custom, as it now obtains, is altogether out of keeping with the times, to say the least about it, and ought to be restricted to legitimate public uses.

Another reform for which Mr. Fuller intends to work, and which ought to have careful attention in the new Congress, is an executive budget system, providing for determination by Congress of the amounts of money to be expended for specific purposes, with the details of expenditure to be left to executive departments. This would, apparently, as the Representative asserts, by eliminating many small bills, tend to get rid of "pork barrel" deals. A matter pertaining to organization which Mr. Fuller has on his program for future effort certainly should be agitated. It is the absurd custom of committee chairmanships being determined by seniority. He would have the committees choose their chairmen. However the choice should be effected, it clearly ought to be possible to have in these positions the legislators best qualified, rather than those who have merely been members for the longest period.

### China and the Liquor Traffic

THE earnest protest made by Dr. Ping Wen-kuo, president of the National Higher Normal College at Nanking, against the proposal of certain American brewers to establish breweries in China deserves the

widest publicity. In a question such as this, the danger, as far as the American public is concerned, is the very common one of apathy, resulting from a failure to realize, to any extent, what such a policy as that proposed by the brewers would involve. Dr. Ping made the position clear in a very few words. "We are," he said, "just emerging from a fight against opium, having burned \$30,000,000 worth of the drug at Shanghai last February, and we do not relish the idea of taking on another contest of a similar nature."

Those who know anything at all of what it has cost China to rid herself of this evil of opium smoking and eating will appreciate the tremendous force of the appeal contained in this simple statement. Less than three decades ago, there were many people, and, amongst them, people who knew China well, who were wont to insist that the use of opium had gone too far in the country to be eradicated by any but the most drastic measures taken from without. Gradually, however, China, largely by her own efforts, brought about a change in this view until, some ten years ago, the British Government became so far convinced of the sincerity of the Chinese desire to be rid of the drug that an agreement was reached between the two countries for the gradual reduction of the amount of opium imported into China from India, on the basis of a corresponding reduction in the manufacture of opium in China being effected. The next great step was the Hague conference on the opium traffic, in 1912, and the next the root and branch law, promulgated by the Peking Government within three months of the Hague report.

This law was, indeed, nothing if not drastic. So much so that Europe was more than inclined to smile at it as a "Chinese law" to be administered in "a Chinese way." The Chinese way, however, proved to be a very thorough way. The importation of opium into the country practically ceased in 1913, and when, in that year, the government took over the stock that had accumulated at Shanghai, the trade in the drug came to an end. There have been several malicious attempts to revive it since that time, but China, in spite of her internal troubles and dissensions, has, for the most part, stood firm on this question. She, once more, renewed her pledge when, in February last, she made the great bonfire at Shanghai to which Dr. Ping referred.

It is at this juncture that the American brewer, debarred any longer from developing his trade in his own country, turns to China. The American brewer has, however, it is to be imagined, quite underestimated the length of the long arm of public opinion. In these days, with a League of Nations an accomplished fact, and with the realization abroad clearer than ever before of a man's "duty to his unseen neighbor," such an outrage on public decency as the achievement of the brewers' project would involve is, surely, no longer possible.

### The Air-Brake's Semi-Centennial

A LITTLE more than fifty years ago, or in April, 1869, letters patent were issued by the United States to George Westinghouse Jr., then employed by his father in a small machine shop in Schenectady, New York, covering the first air-brake device. This device, which, in its improved forms, has been applied to steam and electric railway vehicles of every sort, in its then somewhat crude development was applied only to what now seem the undersized passenger cars of that period. Those passenger coaches, like the freight cars used generally in the United States up to a much later period, were, until the development of the Westinghouse device, checked in their speed, or brought to a full stop, by the application of hand brakes operated by men stationed one on each car, or on alternate cars, who set or released them at the whistle-signal from the engineer. The elapsed time between the giving of the signal and the stopping of the train, when some emergency demanded the greatest possible speed in such action, resulted, in those days, in frequent serious mishaps, and it was to obviate this delay, rather than to make possible the use of larger and heavier cars and locomotives, that Mr. Westinghouse had been working on a device which he sought to operate by steam controlled from the cab of the locomotive. But he had discovered, in his efforts to perfect that device, that it was impossible to convey the steam the entire length of a train without condensation, and that some other agency would be necessary. It is related that while he was still puzzling over his problem there came into his possession a magazine containing an article describing the use of compressed air in operating drilling machines in constructing the Mont Cenis Tunnel in the Alps, completed shortly thereafter, in 1870.

Of course the deduction was simple, and the application was readily made. He argued that if air could be conveyed 3000 feet to drive a drill, it could be conveyed through pipes the length of the longest railroad trains and be made to set brakes firmly, and almost simultaneously, on the wheels of each car or coach. But while the earlier tests made in the application of the device proved conclusively that, fundamentally, this was mechanically possible and feasible, there was a recognized defect in the application to fast-moving trains, because of the fact that the brakes on the forward cars were applied sooner than those on the rear cars. This, of course, allowed the rear cars to retain their speed after the forward cars had been checked, with results which, for the commuter or the tourist, need no description. This difficulty was, however, overcome in 1872, by the invention, by Mr. Westinghouse, of what was called the automatic air-brake, which, without attempting a technical description, permitted the simultaneous application of brakes to the wheels of all cars and to the locomotive and tender. This device was later improved by two distinct types of controlling mechanism, one patented by the original designer in 1887, and another in 1897. In the intervening periods, and since, during the career of Mr. Westinghouse, constant improvements in mechanism were made, but it is important to record the fact that none of these newer devices has departed, fundamentally, from the original device, first tested on a railway train placed at the disposal of the inventor by the officials of the Panhandle Railroad in Pittsburgh.

No one could at that time have foreseen, of course,

the immense importance of the device which was being tested. Rapid transit by railroad, tunnel, and trolley, enjoyed almost everywhere in the present day, would not have been possible but for this or some similar device. As the ability to handle traffic rapidly and with comparative safety has been increased many fold, so also have the size and capacity of passenger coaches, freight cars, and trolley cars. One man twisting determinedly at a brake-beam controller would have little effect upon a modern steel passenger coach speeding at sixty miles an hour. Dependent even upon the combined energies of a corps of these trainmen, the station, or perhaps the emergency, would be passed, or met, with the wheels still turning.

While it may be argued, perhaps conclusively, that the great discoveries and inventions in transportation have been in the application of steam, electricity, and internal combustion to motive machinery, it is an incontrovertible fact that it is as necessary to stop a train or a car as to start it, and that sometimes it is vastly more necessary that the stopping shall be done quickly and safely.

### Notes and Comments

THE occupation of Budapest by the Rumanians, which took place on paper about last Saturday, is strikingly overdue. This paper has been gently upbraided for not having given the public this particular piece of news. But the fact is that those responsible have seen too many occupations without an occupant, and too many victories without a victor, both in a military and a civil sense, not to have learned that editing does not consist in printing whatever comes to hand. As a matter of fact, it will be seen from a cable printed this morning that the Rumanian army is still occupying—not Budapest, but the line of the Theiss.

### SPRING EVENING

THE bittern rolls his lonely drum  
To marshal in the spring  
And in the greening sedges  
The softening breezes sing.  
Far overhead the bugle call  
The reveille of spring  
Drops down from out the sky:  
And to their long-drawn marshaling  
The bittern rolls his lonely drum  
To greet their passing by:  
The wild geese flying high:  
The trumpeters of spring.

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THE useful schoolboy, whose knowledge is casually referred to whenever it is desired to imply general historical information, doubtless knows about the eagles of Rome, and more or less connects them with the heraldic eagle of the United States, but Prof. James H. Breasted, of Chicago, carried the lineage of the symbol much farther back when he recently pointed out that the American eagle reasonably enough originated, some 5000 years ago, in Babylonia. Then first appeared the eagle with outstretched wings symbolizing the state. Rome came later, and the succession of European nations that have adopted the eagle: Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, and others. But this first eagle was a bird of autocracy, and nothing could have been more opposite to the governmental idea of ancient Babylon than the American Declaration of Independence. Free and powerful, the eagle stands logically for liberty and strength, but when it first became a national symbol, liberty, as the word is now understood, did not exist.

REVERTING to puppet shows and the performance of "The Ring and the Rose" by modern puppets in New York City, one is reminded of Master Pepsys and how he wrote in his Diary: "12th Nov. 1661. My wife and I to Bartholomew Fayre, with puppets (which I had seen once before, and the play without puppets often); but though I love the play as much as ever I did, yet I do not like the puppets at all, but think it to be a lessening of it." Master Pepsys evidently did not like his theatrical performances "mixed," and preferred rare Ben Jonson's comedy without a puppet show included like the play within a play in "Hamlet." In France, on the other hand, the master of puppets often put on plays that were being acted by human players, and at one time the regular actors tried to have their wooden fellow-performers suppressed: which only made things worse, for the puppets immediately took to caricaturing the objectors, and the public liked it.

DOUBTLESS it was another "result of the war" when King George headed the subscription list for the restoration and maintenance of Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire. Many citizens of the United States, it is safe to suspect, have never heard of Sulgrave Manor, much less are they aware that the old manor house is decorated with a coat of arms and a heraldic crest showing the Stars and Stripes from which, it is quite reasonably believed, originated those of the United States flag. Yet Lawrence Washington bought the house from Henry VIII, some 400 years ago, and in it lived the Washington family from which George Washington, of Mount Vernon, Virginia, was descended. The subscription mounts rapidly, and Sulgrave Manor will doubtless become a permanent token of Anglo-Saxon unity, temporarily broken by the American descendant of the ancient house, but in the long run, and by later unanimous agreement, for the good of both England and America.

ONE of the war-time fashions that may be allowed to fade away without regret is the fashion of "tag days," or indiscriminate solicitation of funds from people in public places by individuals or committees in the interest of some supposedly popular object. Experience seems to be proving that such methods can hardly carry such assurance of responsibility as to warrant the collection of any considerable sums. The protest now being made in Boston over the disposition of the money obtained by "Daisy Day" collections, ostensibly for the one hundred and first infantry regiment, is an indication that, even with respect to war contributions, there is truth in the maxim, "Easy come, easy go."